The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY SEPT. 7, 1892. NO. 23

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—BETWEEN—
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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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—BETWEEN—
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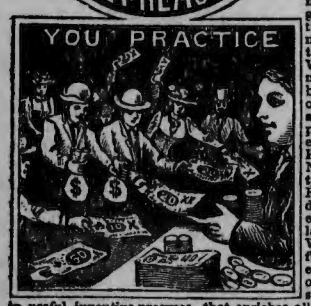

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JOHN G. GILLAM.

Seth Graham's Pride.

BY AGNES BREWER.

The little New England village nestling in the heart of the hills seemed shut out from all the world on one cold night in January, as silently and swiftly the white, feathery flakes fell one by one, wrapping it in a shroud of purest white. Already the snow lay thick upon the ground, and the people shook their heads as they listened to the wind, and gathered closer round their cheerful fires, with a glance, perhaps, toward the trundle-beds where rosy cheeks and young limbs were safely housed and quietly sleeping.

In Seth Graham's cottage, the scene was a different one. Here all was order. No toys were scattered upon the floor for the careful house-wife to gather up with lovingtouch; no child's breathing broke the stillness. Seth Graham and his wife sat alone. The fire burned brightly on the hearth, the shutters were closed tight against the storm, but on the faces of both was a worn and anxious look.

"I wonder where *she* is to-night?" at last burst from the mother's lips, as though unconsciously. For the first time in twelve long months she again approached the forbidden subject. "Father," she continued, "should she come back to night, would you forgive her?"

For a moment tremulous lines softened the old man's mouth, a tear trembled in his eye, then the same severe expression came back sterner than before, as he answered:

"Have you forgotten your promise never to breathe that name? Forgive her? No! Not though she lay dying at my feet! Let her not come here for aid or comfort; she, who has brought disgrace and dishonor upon our name!"

"Perhaps not," the mother replied, in pitying tones. "Perhaps—" but her sentence was unfinished, for a wailing cry without the cottage door caused both to start from their seats, and gaze at each other as though they had conjured up a ghost. In a moment it came again fainter, nearer. The wife looked into the husband's face with anxious dread, but the father's heart conquered.

"It is she—*our* Alice!" he exclaimed. "Woman, have you no soul, that you can stand there and see her perish? Quick—a light!"

And throwing open the door, he went hurriedly out into the night, returning in a few moment's, bearing in his arms the prostrate woman, who had fallen almost at his very door. With tender care he laid her upon his bed; but the blue eyes which opened to the light had in them no gleam of consciousness, and the long hair which swept the pillow was wet with snow. On his knees beside her knelt the man who, a few moments before, had spurned her in his thought, calling her by the pet names of her babyhood, imploring just one word in answer. But no answer came. Once a look of recognition swept over the beautiful face; once, as the dawn was breaking, she stretched out her arms to her mother, whispering:

"It was not as you thought. I —I loved him so that—"

But the sentence died away unfinished; and when, at last, the morning sun dispelled the last night's storm, it shone upon the calm, quiet sleep of one forever at rest. Alice had given her life for another, and the baby sleeping at her side would never know a mother's love.

Reverently the neighbors followed the dead to its last resting-place, asking no questions, but with sorrow sincere and earnest. In all the village, none had been so great a favorite as the girl who now lay in her coffin; and when, but little more than a year ago, she had disappeared from among them, at the same time with the young and handsome stranger who had been spending his summer amid the hills, they spoke pityingly rather than with censure.

But with the springtime the wild-flowers grew in rich luxuriance over Alice Graham's grave; and in Seth Graham's cottage once more childish laughter broke the silence; a child's cry demanded food and rest.

Swiftly the years rolled on in their appointed courses. Seed-time and harvest followed each other rapidly. Seventeen summers passed. The life which had opened in storm and darkness seemed to have left them at its very portal, and to have lived since in eternal sunshine. The man who had proved so stern a father had, to the girl, been only kind and gentle, and to "granny," as she called the sweet old lady whose face bore traces of such grief as few have known, she knew she had but to frame a wish to have it granted. And now she felt her young life was crowned indeed with joy, for in the twilight in the early summer time Will Howard had confessed his love, and won from her her answer and her secret.

"You will see grandfather?" she questioned, her voice tremulous with happiness.

"Yes, dear," he had replied. "But why should he not give his consent? My name is old and honorable. I am sure he will not hesitate to give you to one who has done naught to sully it."

So the next night, with a heart beating high with hope, the girl paced up and down the walk alone, waiting the return of the lover who had gone to plead his cause; and the flush rose and died on her cheek as she pictured his eager face, fancied his buoyant tread hastening to her, to, perhaps, draw her arm through his and bring her a willing truant to her grandfather's side, first to be playfully scolded, and then to receive his blessing. How happy she was! But, ah, she hears his step! A sudden shyness takes possession of her, and she throws herself down on the green sward, making no motion till he stands beside her. Where is the eager delight, the torrent of words with which he is to break the silence? Mute and still he stands there, and at last, with wondering dread, she turns her head and glances upward into his face. In its whiteness she reads all. He went from her a boy with no trace of care. He returned a man. No sign of youth seems to be in those hard lines around his mouth or in the eyes, which have so strange an expression.

"Had I been a beggar, Florence," he says at last, "he could not have spurned me with greater scorn. He bade me tell you to come to him, and never look upon my face again."

"Will," she sobbed, "he meant to try us. Why should he have said such dreadful things?"

"He meant it all and more. When I told him the name I offered you was as old, as honorable as your own, he laughed and said: 'A noble legacy, indeed. Bid the girl come to me, and put such thoughts out of her head. She shall never marry.' Florence, it is unjust, cruel. You shall not submit to it."

"Hush, Will!" the young girl answered. "You do not mean those words. It will break my heart to give you up, but I can never desert the old man who has watched so tenderly over my childhood and girlhood. Time may soften him, Will; and though it come years hence, you know my love can never fail you. I will go to him, and see what my pleading can effect. If it is hopeless, oh, Will, help me to be strong!"

"Grandfather, I am here," said the sweet young voice, as Seth Graham raised his head from his reverie and glanced at the threshold where she stood, who had interrupted him. So had her mother stood eighteen long years before, and the stern lines which then had gathered on his face again saw the light.

"What is this story young Howard has been telling me? What do children, such as you, know of love?"

"We are both children, grandfather, and we love each other. Oh, grandfather," she continued, hastening forward and throwing herself at his feet. "Think of the time when you, too, were young, and your dear granny, think of your own child who lies buried in the churchyard, the darling mother whom I never saw. You did not blight her young life. You—"

"Hush, child!" the old man exclaimed, rising hastily from his chair. "Do not speak of her! I say you shall *never marry!*"

"And *I* say, give me some reason for your refusal. If it be just I will abide by it. But I have no right to condemn the man *I love* unless you can convince me it *is* just."

She, too, had risen as she spoke. As she stood confronting him, the light blazing in his eyes was reflected in her own.

"Then you will have it—the secret I have kept from you all your life. On the headstone, at your mother's grave is but one word:

ALICE.

It was all to which she had the right. Now can you understand why you are barred from an honest man's heart? Your mother left my home and gave up *all* for a *stranger* who had won her love."

"How do you know he did not marry her?"

The old man laughed.

"Think you she would have borne silence and disgrace had it been so?"

"But if Will loved me, he would not close his arms against me even were this true. Let me go to him and tell my story; then leave the issue to him."

"What! Tell the story of *my shame? Never!* Here, nothing has been known; no one knew but that my girl was righted. She has been forgotten; and her past *never* shall it be resurrected! Florence, I took you, a baby, from your dead mother's arms. If you do not wish me to shed tears of blood that you were not buried with her, never again breathe this man's name—he who dared taunt me, though he meant it not, with his honor and unsullied record."

That night a note was put into young Howard's hands. He tore it eagerly open.

"It is over, Will," she wrote. "I have accepted my grandfather's decree. It is stern, but just. I can only pray fate has more happiness in store for *you*; for *me*—an early grave beside my mother."

The summer died; the harvest fruits blossomed and were gathered; the winter snows fell again; the spring crocuses pushed up to see if they might show their heads; but in Seth Graham's cottage all seemed unchanged; the months to come and go, yet leave no sign. Yet it was not so. Since that fatal day Florence had made no outward moan, but day by day her cheeks paled and the light faded from her eyes, and often, when the twilight fell, she would steal away to sit beside that grave whose head-stone bore the one word—"Alice."

But the time came when she could not go so far, when her thoughts failed her utterly, and when by the open window she could only look wistfully toward the spot. But though the old man knew that he who had murdered the young spirit was sapping the young life, the stern pride of his race forbade relenting.

Frail and white as a lily she had grown, when one day Seth Graham burst into his cottage door, followed by a stranger anxious and eager. His wife looked up with wonderment; but when she saw that face, hers, too, grew white.

"It is not as you think, mother," Seth exclaimed. "This is our child's husband, come to punish me for my wicked, cruel pride—come to demand the child whose life I have wrecked."

"No, father," answered the stranger. "I have been the one to blame. It was I who begged Alice not to acknowledge our marriage, because I knew my father had other views, and would probably have discarded me. I had gone to his sick-bed when she came to you with a feeling, I suppose, of homesickness she could not resist. I returned to find her gone, and was frantic with grief. Then news of her death reached me, but I did not know she had left a child. I thought, then acknowledgement could do *her* no good, and so I let it pass, but my conscience would not let me rest, and I came to find her grave, when I learned all. My child! Where is she?"

"Here, father," answered a clear young voice, and turning, he clasped in his arms the now fainting girl, who had come forward at the sound of voices, an unseen listener. But happiness proved a wonderful cure, and ere many months the roses came back to the cheeks to which nature had restored their roundness. And when Florence stood before the altar a happy bride, it was her father, honored and acknowledged, who placed her hand within Will Howard's, who so gladly claimed his own again. But on no face shone the glad, happy light which lighted that of the old man, whose pride had so nearly blighted two young lives.—*New York Ledger.*

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Dispatches of Interest From at Home and Abroad.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's Eighty-Third Birthday Celebrated.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, celebrated his eighty-third birthday at Beverly Farms, Mass., his summer residence, a few days ago. It was a busy day for the aged poet, yet a day of happiness and contentment. "It is the pleasantest event of this sort I have had in recent years," he said. He had a chance to rest in the morning, but in the afternoon his time was fully taken up with visitors. His health is generally good, but his eyesight is failing a little and it interferes somewhat with his reading and correspondence. That is the only evidence of advancing years.

He had several presents and an avalanche of letters and telegrams. Ex-Secretary Bayard was among the guests, and the venerable Robert C. Winthrop called upon him a day or two ago to present his congratulations. Among the gifts were a beautiful basket of flowers from his publishers; set of Charles Lamb's works, beautifully bound, the gift of two lady friends, and a nautilus shell mounted on solid silver. It was indeed a very pretty conceit.

The large nautilus shell of exquisite tints and coloring had been set on a standard of silver. Upon the silver case was inscribed in script the opening line from Dr. Holmes's well known poem, "The Chambered Nautilus," the opening line, which runs thus:

"Thanks for the Heavenly message brought by thee."

The delicate and exquisite gift was from Mrs. William H. Moore, of Chicago, who was one of the early callers. There was a large frosted cake, bearing the letters "O. W. H." upon the top, wreathed with a delicate green vine, and surmounting it were twelve tiny candles. This was from a young miss in the neighborhood, Amelia Calif, who claims descent from Robert Calif of the days of Cotton Mather.

Still another gift was a small bronze piece, representing three corner pillars of a temple in the Roman Forum. There was a pin cushion, done in dainty fancy work, from a lady admirer, and there were sprays and bouquets of flowers from many others.

One gift which he prizes very much came from a friend in Scotland, who sent a facsimile of the first edition of the works of Robert Burns, which have now become exceedingly rare. It is dated 1820.

Wheat Across the Sea.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture published at Buda Pesth his estimates of the world's crops, surpluses and requirements, and according to his figures Europe will require to import something over 170,000,000 bushels of wheat this crop year from North America, India and Australia. In some important countries these estimates are at variance with those published. At the International Grain Market at Vienna, for example, the Hungarian estimates for Russian wheat are for a larger crop than last year, while the Vienna estimate gives lower percentages than last year.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Walter Del Mar & Co., we were enabled to give the complete Vienna estimate for wheat in percentages as follows:

Austria, 110; Hungary, 102; Prussia, spring, 86, winter, 103; Saxony, spring, 107, winter, 114; Upper and Lower Bavaria, 125; Bavarian and Hesse Palatinate, spring, 100, winter, 120; Baden, 100; Wurttemberg, spring, 98, winter, 99; Mecklenberg, 110; Denmark, 103; Norway and Sweden, 105; Italy, 75; Switzerland, 117; Holland, 100; Belgium, 102; France, 94; Great Britain and Ireland, 91; Servia, 105; Egypt, 80; Roumania, 130; Russia Podolia, 75; Bessarabia, 25; Central, 62; Northern, 80; Cherson and Ekaterina, 80; Courland and Livonia, 100; Poland, 100.

The above estimates are prepared by the Austrian Minister of Agriculture from special consular reports for the Grain Congress.

Thrown Into a Thresher.

A boy while cutting bundles for a threshing machine near Cato, N. Y., accidentally cut the feeder's hand, which so infuriated the latter that he caught the lad up and threw him into the rapidly revolving cylinder, where he was ground to death before any one present could raise a hand to rescue him.

The brother of the unfortunate lad immediately fell the murderer with a blow from a pitchfork and then repeatedly plunged the tines of the fork through his body until he was dead.

All the threshing hands stood by and witnessed the terrible affair, apparently paralyzed by horror and unable to interfere.

Killed in a Collision.

Three passengers were killed and eighteen seriously injured in a collision in the suburbs, near Dieghen and Schaerbeck, Belgium, between the express train from Ostend and the regular train to Antwerp. The fireman and engineer of the express train were crushed to death. Several were fatally injured, among them Consul-General Jesslein, of the Orange Free State.

King Leopold, of Belgium, was on the next train from Ostend. Owing to the blocking of the line by the wreck he had to take another route into Brussels.

Misjudgment of an In-Curve.

A fatal accident occurred at Lansford, Penn., during the progress of a game of baseball. Thomas Donnelly misjudged an in-curve and struck at it, instead of moving out of the way. The ball hit him in the ear knocking him to the ground. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived the injured man died.

A Cure for Cholera.

Frau Froinert, who was the first person in Berlin, Germany, that contracted cholera, has been saved by being inoculated with cholaride sodium, a preparation advocated by Professor Koch.

Eleven of a Crew Drowned.

The British bark Newfield, Captain Scott, from Sharpnose for Brisbane, has been wrecked near Port Campbell, Victoria. Eleven of her crew were drowned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LOWE leads the Bostons in batting.

MCGUIRE leads the Washingtons in batting.

PITTSBURG has recalled pitcher Gumbert's release.

PITCHER BALDWIN has been released by Pittsburg.

DALY and Foutz have proven great utility men for Brooklyn this season.

THE Brooklyns have fallen off somewhat in both batting and fielding lately.

PITCHER RUSIE, of the New Yorks, has regained his old time effectiveness.

THE St. Louis Club has released Outfielder Wolf, and signed Outfielder Browning.

POOR fielding and a lack of sacrifice hitting is the trouble with the Chicago team.

EWING'S throwing, while catching for the New York's out West, has surprised people.

HIGHLANDS, of Harvard, is by long odds the best amateur pitcher who showed this year.

SUNDAY, the ex-baseball player, has been nominated for Congress in an Illinois district.

KEEFE'S work is excellent when he pitches for the Philadelphias, but he scarcely averages a game a week.

THE New York amateur team now in England is meeting with success, both financially and artistically.

BURKE, of the New Yorks, has been playing the best all-round game of any second basemen in the country.

CONNOR has fallen off wofully in his batting. He is moving down gradually in the Philadelphia batting list.

THE St. Louis Club has shifted more players and had more captains this year than any team in the League.

SECOND-BASEMAN BIERBAUER is putting up the most brilliant fielding game of his career with the Pittsburgs.

THE veterans are dropping into obscurity at an alarming rate this season. The young player will now have his inning.

CARPENTER, the veteran Cincinnati player, has retired from the profession to accept an engagement as a Pullman car conductor.

THIS has been Anson's worst year in baseball, and there would not be much wailing if he should retire from the Chicago team.

ONE thing which counts against the veteran player is that he gets injured rather easily and then it takes him a long time to recover.

BROUTHERS, of the Brooklyn team, is in his usual place among the leaders in batting. Few of the old timers keep up their batting like he does.

CLEVELAND'S left field is the worst in the world—bar none. Old Sol stares the unfortunate "meadowlander" full in the face and high flies are almost sure to fall safe.

CARSEY is Philadelphia's winning pitcher. Not so long ago he was playing around the vacant lots in New York City and pitching with any semi-professional club which would let him. He deserves great credit for his persistance.

THERE is something of a contrast between the salaries paid the old Cincinnati Reds under Harry Wright in 1869 and those paid by the existing Cincinnati Club in 1892! The salary list of the old Reds in 1869 was as follows: Harry Wright, captain and centre field, $2000; George Wright, shortstop, $1000; Brainard, pitcher, $800; Gould, first base, $800; Waterman, third base, $800; Sweasy, second base, $700; Allison, catcher, $700; Leonard, left field, $700; McVey, right field, $700; Hurley, substitute, $600.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	31	10	.756	Louisville	21	21	.500
Boston	24	17	.585	Chicago	20	21	.488
Pittsburg	23	18	.561	New York	19	31	.475
Philad'lp'a	22	20	.524	Baltimore	16	24	.400
Cincinnati	22	20	.524	St. Louis	16	26	.381
Brooklyn	22	20	.524	Washing'n	12	30	.286

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE is much addicted to the use of tea.

COUNT CAPRIVI, Chancellor of Germany, tips the scales at 216 pounds.

THE Mayor of Plymouth, England, recently gave a public luncheon in honor of Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage.

C. H. HARRIS, who was born and reared near Long Bridge, Ga., is now Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

THE oldest officer of the United States Navy is Commodore Henry Bruce, now living in Boston and on the retired list.

SENATOR CASEY, of North Dakota, has 5000 acres under cultivation. He boasts that he can plant 250 acres of wheat per day with his drilling machines.

THE wife of the Confederate General, Thomas J. Jackson, when she registers at a hotel, uses the sobriquet "Stonewall," as if it had been her husband's christian name.

THE late Stephen States Lee, of Baltimore, was decorated with the French cross of the Legion of Honor and with Prussian and Bavarian orders of merit for services in aid of the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

IT has now been finally settled that Gladstone will accept the peerage soon after the preliminary work of his assumption of office shall be finished. He will bear the title of Earl Liverpool. This title has formerly been in the Jenkinson family, and has been extinct since the death of the third earl.

WHEN Whitelaw Reid was a schoolboy in Ohio his teacher used to punish him and his fellow pupils for disobedience by thrusting peacock feathers down their backs, leaving the bushy ends extended above their heads. Then the boys were made to line up and march about the school room, the feathers waving behind them like plumes.

GABRIEL BENVILLE, Chief of the Sisston Indians, died at Browns Valley, Minn., the other day. Benville was seventy years old. At the time of the Sioux massacre in 1862 he had a farm of 3000 acres near the present city of Graceville on the Minnesota River. It was mainly through his efforts that 250 white captives were surrendered at Camp Rivas at the close of the uprising. His influence had always been to cultivate and better the condition of the Indians.

PROVIDENCE is to have a permanent exhibition of Rhode Island industries, and, in connection, a school of technology.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Formal Consecration of the World's Fair Buildings.

Imposing Exercises at Chicago on October 20, 21 and 22.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the Exposition buildings should be dedicated on the twelfth day of October, 1892, with "appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, the date was changed to October 21, 1892. The following is the programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith:

The evening of Wednesday, October 19, a grand reception will be tendered the President of the United States, his Cabinet and other distinguished guests at the Auditorium. After the close of the ceremonies on each of the three succeeding evenings, there will be magnificent pyrotechnic displays.

October 20—The Civic Celebration

The first day will witness an imposing procession, indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organizations, which will be reviewed by the President of the United States, his Cabinet, the Congress and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson Park, amid myriads of electric lights and other displays, a water pageant, "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful water-ways of the Exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of the country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessels upon which these tableaux will be represented vary from forty to fifty-three feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented; for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled after the lines of the Santa Maria.

The following subjects will be illustrated: 1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians. 2d. The Stone Age; representing the Cliff Dwellers. 3d. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs. 4th. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. 5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos. 6th. Discovery of America. 7th. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella; representing natives and the strange products of the new country. 8th. English Cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown. 9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson River; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam. 10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life. 11th. Ferdinand de Sota; discovery of the Mississippi. 12th. The French explorers. Pierre Marquette. Chevalier La Salle and the Northwest. 13th. Washington and his generals. 14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence. 15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the Great Republic, welcoming the territories to the constellation of the States. 16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." 17th. The genius of invention; application of steam, etc. 18th. Electricity and electrical appliances. 19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation. 20th. Peace; representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness. 21st. Agriculture. 22d. Mining. 23d. Science, Art and Literature. 24th. The Universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of justice; Liberty enlightening the world.

October 21—Dedication Day.

The National salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of Dedication Day. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and Governors of the different States and Territories with their official staffs, will be escorted by a guard of honor composed of the United States Army, detachments of the United States Naval forces and regiments from the various State National Guards, to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At one o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory programme will be carried out under the direction of the Director-General:

1st. Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine.

2d. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., L.L.D., of California.

3d. Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston.

4th. Presentation of the master artists of the Exposition and their completed work, by the Chief of Construction.

5th. Report of the Director-General to the World's Columbian Commission.

6th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Exposition to the President of the World's Columbian Commission.

7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling" —Haydn.

8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the President of the World's Columbian Commission to the President of the United States.

9th. Chorus. "In praise of God"—Beethoven.

10th. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.

11th. Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah"—Handel.

12th. Dedicatory oration, Hon Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky.

13th. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorus and orchestral accompaniment.

14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M Depew, New York.

15th. National salute.

At the close of this programme a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given, with a repetition of "The Procession of the Centuries."

October 22—Military Celebration.

A series of military manœuvres and parades will constitute the main portion of the day's programme. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be provided, followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

THE pen is mightier than the sword; and does a good deal more cutting, too.

A DARING ADVENTURER.

Captain William A. Andrews, already famous for his daring adventures in small boats on the stormy Atlantic, has again set sail on a novel and interesting voyage.

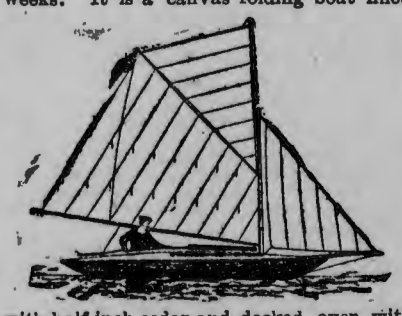
He crossed the ocean twice before, first in the "Nautilus," when he was accompanied by his brother, who has since died, and again in the "Mermaid," both of these trips being made to Land's End, England. A few years ago he again attempted the pas-

sage in a boat called the "Dark Secret," but, after battling with contrary winds, high seas and terrific storms, he reluctantly consented to give up his efforts after a struggle of sixty-two days, and returned to America on a bark which kindly consented to take him and his sea-beaten boat back to New York.

The captain is a very interesting character. He is a man of fixed purposes, very hard to turn from the object he has in view. He has made the subject of small boat sailing such a study that he is prepared to meet every argument against the risks which spring to the minds of his critics, yet the New York *Herald* put the case in a nutshell when it said: "The fact that Capt. Andrews can cross the ocean in a cockle shell merely proves that small boats are safe when a Capt. Andrews sails them. Amateurs should remember this when the wind begins to sing."

The Captain himself says that "half the people who are drowned lose their lives because they do not realize that a boat cannot sink. An iron vessel might, or a ship loaded with a heavy cargo, but a row boat, sail boat or ordinary wooden vessel may capsize, but will, nevertheless, float. The passengers on the great ocean steamers run some risk when they go to sea, but all around the deck they see wooden floats hung up on which they are taught to depend for their lives if the big steamer goes down. These boats are often crushed against the great vessel or are capsized in lowering. I am alone in a wooden boat entirely under my own control, and, in my opinion, far safer than others." An ingenious theory but hardly a fair one.

Capt. Andrews is by trade a piano maker. He built the "Sapolio" at Atlantic City in the presence of hundreds of people, and exhibited it on the Long Pier for several weeks. It is a canvas folding boat lined



with half inch cedar and decked over with the same. In order to fold it there must be three long canvas hinges from stem to stern, and the daring Captain writes by an incoming ship (when he is hundreds of miles from shore) that he finds the " 'Sapolio' in a seaway is a scrubber but very leaky." No better proof of his coolness and pluck could be given.

The start was made at 4:30 Wednesday, July 20th, the destination being Palos, Spain. Captain Andrews has instructions to scour the seas until he discovers that port and the starting point of Columbus. It is believed that, sailing in a four teen foot boat without so much as a hot cup of coffee to vary his diet of biscuits and canned goods, he will, single-handed, eclipse the record of that Spanish-Italian adventurer who almost failed to cross the great ocean with three ships, 150 men, after securing the Queen's jewels to pawn and having the blessing of the Church thrown in. *This* Columbus is sailing in a boat which had never been in the water until the hour when he started on his 4000 mile trip. He has been spoken in mid-ocean several times, scorning all assistance and confident of ultimate success. His effort should interest all Americans as a test of pluck, endurance and good seamanship. That it is not a foolhardy affair is proved by his former success and by the notable trip in which he battled for sixty-two days without reaching the other side. Thousands of people saw the start, his presence at different points on the ocean has been noted by large numbers of vessels, and his landing on the other side will no doubt be made a matter of public demonstration and rejoicing. As he sailed from the pier he said, "In sixty days I will be in Spain," and up to the last reports he had made better time than he anticipated. Every day during the voyage a bottle will be thrown overboard noting the location and other information about the trip.

If Capt. Andrews succeeds in reaching Spain and joining in the October celebrations which will be held in honor of the discovery of America, he will then return in one of the great steamers and arrange to exhibit his boat and the log which he writes up day by day, at the World's Fair in Chicago, where he will be one of the features of the magnificent display which the manufacturers of Sapolio are now perfecting. The assurance, we might almost say the impudence, of these aggressive manufacturers in securing a Columbus of their own is probably without precedent in advertising.

A Peculiar Coast Formation.

"On the northern coast of California, about thirty miles below the mouth of the Klamath River, is one of the most interesting natural formations to be found in this country," said Calvin R. Streator, of San Francisco, to the writer. "It is known," he continued, "as the Big Lagoon. Here the coast, which runs north and south up to this point, takes a sharp turn inland, bordered by very high hills, running to a distance of about three miles, then turning out again makes a sharp bay, almost V shaped, and for ages past a sand bar has been washing itself up across the bay until the bar has risen out of the water ten or twelve feet, having a width of about 100 feet and a length of four miles, reaching across the entire bay. This bar is in the shape of a roof. When there is a storm, the breakers roll up the side of it, break over and roll down into the bay inside, and it is a novel sight to stand there and watch the waters mountain high on one side and perfectly calm on the other. The line between the two at intervals is hidden altogether. This bar is a sort of short cut and can be traversed on horseback. In the storm the horseman one minute will be high and dry on land, the next a large wave will roll up, and running under the horse's feet to the depth of a foot or more, the rider will be for an instant four miles at sea on horseback." — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Valuable Old Floors.

The smelting and refining of the floors of the factory of a watch company's establishment, on Bond street, near Broadway, was completed the other day and proved to be one of the largest contracts of the kind ever undertaken in America.

When the watch company decided last spring to abandon case making the proprietors agreed with the refiners to have the floors of the building on Bond street, where they had been for nineteen years, worked up for the precious metals they might contain, and contracted the job on a percentage of the value of the gold and silver reclaimed.

The contractors took up three floors and part of another, cut the boards into lengths that would admit of their being easily handled, and carted them off to their works. Here the boards were burned and the ashes subjected to the process of refining. Altogether about 60,000 square feet of lumber was destroyed, and after deducting the amount due them on the contract, Messrs. Glorieux & Woolsey turned over to the watch company more than $66,000 worth of gold and silver.—New York Mail and Express.

The Bath in Japan.

The English woman's morning "tub" is, as every one knows, a plunge in cold or slightly warm water and a vigorous rubbing down after it, which gives her skin the brilliancy of white ivory and the smoothness of velvet, and which gives her, too, the blush tints in youth that blossom out later in life, alas! to full-blown roses of crimson hue. The bath which gives the almond-eyed doll woman of Japan her exquisite softness and suppleness of skin is a nightly bath and morning wash in water that is as hot as can be borne. In the bath she takes a prolonged soaking, the washing proper being done on the bathroom floor, followed by a second and final soaking, drying off with soft towels and a lounge in a bath wrapper. The poorest hear of the cold bath with amazement and a lowering in their estimation of the woman who indulges in it.

Catching Seals With Hooks.

Mr. Dyer, who lives on a small island near Seven Hundred Acre Island, Isleborough, Me., has a unique way of catching seals. He takes a pole several feet in length, to which are attached a number of common codfish hooks with lanyards several feet in length. The hooks are baited with herring.

This contrivance is anchored and buoyed, the hooks being just below the surface. The seals in swallowing the herring become hooked and are caught. Mr. Dyer has taken a large number in this manner.

Attar of Roses.

Bulgaria produces in good years about three tons of the attar, or, as it is sometimes written, otto of roses. In average years the production amounts to about one and a half or three-quarters tons. The value of the product in 1889 was $210,000.

Shadows Grow Longer,

And the chill evenings produce Hoarseness, Tight Barking Coughs, Inflamed Throats and Bronchitis. Check all these attacks by prompt use of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure, the one remedy for colds and coughs that *contains no opium in any form.* Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The altitude of El Paso in the trans-Pecos territory of Texas is 3830 feet above the sea.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CHOLERA IS HERE.

Brought Into New York Harbor by the Steamship Moravia.

The Progress of the Plague in Europe and Asia.

The cholera scourge which has been alarming Europe has reached the Port of New York at last. Its advent was by no means unexpected, and the wonder was that it had been delayed so long. It reached there on board the Hamburg-American steamship Moravia, which vessel came into port with her passenger list of 380 persons depleted by twenty-two deaths during the voyage from Hamburg, Germany.

The Moravia left Hamburg with 380 passengers on board. They were all steerage passengers, and many of them had been in Hamburg for several days prior to the sailing of the steamship. Most of them were from Poland, but there was a strong representation of Russian Hebrews, Austrians and Prussians.

The Moravia had been scarcely thirty-six hours out of port when a little girl was stricken with diarrhœa and nausea. She was removed to the ship's hospital. A few minutes later another case was reported. Some of the more intelligent of the passengers had been informed before they left Hamburg that cholera had reached the city, and inasmuch as they knew that an epidemic of some kind had broken out on board, they became very much alarmed. The first patient died on the second day out and was immediately dropped over the side with scant ceremony. A few hours later the second death occurred, and then for eight days death ruled the ship, and the passengers became almost panic-stricken.

The ship's surgeon, Dr. Israel, and the ship's officers strove to stem the spread of the plague, but day followed day and it become almost a necessary incident in the daily routine of the boat to push out the plank and send a canvas-covered and shotted figure gliding into the ocean with just a few prayers by the Captain as a matter of form. Finally the steamer's officers succeeded, by almost superhuman efforts, in confining the plague to the hospital and that part of the vessel which had been isolated especially for the sick.

Of the twenty-two passengers who died at sea, twenty were children and two were adults.

The plague-ship came up through the Narrows and dropped anchor off the Quarantine Station under the heights of Fort Wadsworth. Her formal report of arrival and of her voyage was sent off and at once telegraphed to New York City. Nothing in the report gave any indication of the true state of affairs on board. So she swung all night at her anchor, and in the early morning Dr. Talmadge, one of the Health Officer's deputies, went on board her. Two minutes' conversation with the ship's doctor caused the deputy to send the Quarantine tug back to the shore for Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins at once ordered the Moravia to get up her anchor and go down to the Lower Bay. She went out through the Narrows flying a yellow flag which showed that she was quarantined and warned all craft to keep away from her. In the Lower Bay she anchored off Hoffman Island.

During the day the vessel's passengers were most rigidly inspected, but no traces of cholera were found among them. Two women, who looked as though they had passed through a recent illness were sent to the hospital as suspicious cases. The ship was thoroughly disinfected and fumigated. Then the passengers and crew were returned on board the purified ship and detained there to await developments.

The Plague in Europe.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, says: There is no questioning the fact that the present cholera epidemic is the worst that has ever visited Hamburg, and every hour the situation becomes worse. The people are dying on every hand and the plague is spreading. To-night's reports to the Board of Health are: 713 fresh cases and 276 deaths.

The writer has seen in the military drill-shed the bodies of 400 victims awaiting burial. Owing to red tape it is impossible to bury all the dead under the usual regulations.

Every person who can possibly do so is fleeing the city. Those whose duty, however, calls them to attend the sufferers, physicians, and those who have volunteered their services, are doing a work that requires the extreme of heroism.

The ordinary form of burial will soon have to be abandoned, and trenches filled with quicklime will have to be resorted to.

The ambulance service is altogether too small to attend to the demands made upon it and sixty landaus have been hired as auxiliary ambuiances. Into these vehicles the patients are placed, each landau taking four victims, and they are driven to the hospitals.

At the Eppendorf Hospital there are 800 patients suffering from various maladies. The number of doctors is absolutely inadequate to the demands made upon them. When cholera patients are taken into the hospital the ordinary patients are removed into one room to make space for them. The writer declares that he saw 200 dead bodies.

In the dirty, neglected passages a reporter saw bundles of clothing lying on the floors awaiting disinfection. Among the packages lay a number of bodies of those who had died from cholera.

The doors of the wards opening on these passages are left wide open and the sick can see the ever growing number of the dead. To get into the wards the people have to step over the corpses and the piles of infected clothing.

The cholera in Teheran, Persia, has at present apparently run its course and the epidemic is now decreasing. The daily deaths from the disease amount to 200. This is a high mortality, but it is a decrease of 600 compared with the deaths reported ten days ago.

The official returns show that during four days fifty-one persons suffering from cholerine were taken to the hospitals in Paris, France. The deaths during the same period were twenty-one. The number of patients still under treatment was 122.

The official cholera returns show that since the last report there have been 6144 new cases and 2741 deaths in Russia.

The number of new cases of cholera reported at Havre was sixty-five. The deaths numbered thirty-three.

There is no denying the fact that the people of England generally are beginning to be nervously apprehensive that, despite the quarantine regulations at the various ports, the country is doomed to undergo another siege of cholera plague. The disease has now appeared at Dover, one of the chief ports of communication between England and the Continent. One of the two cholera sufferers in the city road died in the morning. Great indignation exists over the belief that the first case of cholera that arrived in England was that of a sailor who came on a German tramp steamer loaded with bagging.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PROFESSOR WOOD testified in the Borden case at Fall River, Mass., that he found no poison in the murdered couple's stomachs, and no blood on the hatchets taken from the house.

IN the Borden murder case at Fall River, Mass., the defence concluded their testimony.

PRESIDENT HARRISON arrived at New York from Loon Lake, and went to Ophir Farm, the summer house of Whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice-President. Many prominent Republicans called to pay their respects. The President decided, when the news of the cholera on the steamship Moravia reached him, to alter his plans, and he went to Washington on the midnight train, instead of going back to Loon Lake.

THE Connecticut Prohibition State Convention convened at Hartford with about 350 delegates present. Edward P. Augur, of Middletown, was nominated for Governor.

South and West.

EDWARD HUNTLEY and John Davis were fatally shot while trying to escape from the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich.

WILLIAM KNEE, cashier of the Mount Jackson (Va.) National Bank, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Knee had overdrawn his salary about $700, and also forged his uncle's name to a check for $250.

NEBRASKA Democrats met in State convention at Lincoln and nominated J. Sterling Morton for Governor.

THE Northeastern switchmen's strike, which has been on in New Orleans, La., since August 14th, took a serious turn a few nights ago, and terminated in four employes and one striker being shot.

THE result of the Democratic primaries in South Carolina gives the State to Tillman for two years more. The Tillmanites have a majority of about 15,000 in a total of 60,000.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention was held at Milwaukee. The present State officers were renominated.

THE county jail at Guthrie, Oklahoma, was partially burned and two of the forty prisoners made their escape.

AT Denver, Col., Henry B. Orm, a faro dealer, shot and instantly killed his sweetheart. Orm then fatally shot himself.

LIGHTNING did fearful work in Henderson County, Alabama. At Columbia Charles Summerford was struck and instantly killed. The same bolt struck and set fire to his stables, and they were burned, with their contents.

Washington.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to take steps for the removal of 100,000 cattle, said to be on the Cherokee Outlet and Strip. Colonel Wade, who commands the troops in that territory, will be instructed to carry out the orders.

THE Treasury Department has informed a correspondent that under recent decisions of the Board of General Appraisers bicycles are not considered to be entitled to free entry as personal or household effects, but are held to be property dutiable when imported.

THE coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of August amounted to 6,949,630 pieces, of the value of $4,427,020.

THE public debt statement for August shows that the decrease of the interest and non-interest bearing debt amounted to $153,215.50. Total cash in the Treasury, $781,514,982.86. The receipts from internal revenue were $399,548 and from customs $987,843. Miscellaneous receipts, $99,613. The National bank notes received for redemption amount to $171,645.

Foreign.

THE Marquis De Mores and the four seconds who acted in the duel in which the Marquis killed Captain Mayer, have been acquitted at Paris, France.

CHOLERA has appeared in London and Liverpool; there was a remarkable falling off in the severity of the plague in Hamburg; there were seventy-one new cases and seventeen deaths in Havre; the disease appears to be spreading in Antwerp; 156 cases and forty-one deaths were reported in St. Petersburg.

PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE was attacked and knocked down by a heifer at Hawarden, England, but escaped serious injury.

A MINE explosion, caused by accumulated gas, resulting in the certain loss of ten and possibly forty lives, has just occurred in the Aggrappe coal mine at Borinage in the Province of Hainault, Belgium.

WHILE the work of repairing the old royal castle in Konigsberg, Germany, was going on the scaffolding collapsed and nine workmen were killed.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IMMIGRATION is increasing.

GEORGIA took in $500,000 on watermelons this season.

CHICAGO'S great drainage canal has been formally begun.

THERE are 400 bison at the Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming.

THE Bavarian Government is experimenting with aluminum as a material for making boots for soldiers, especially for winter wear.

THE Government of Chile has prohibited sealing in the Straits of Magellan and the waters of the Chiloe Islands and Juan Fernandez.

A CHOLERA depot, with 680 beds, which the authorities will be able to dispatch to any part of the Austrian Empire, has been established at Vienna.

THE New York aqueduct commission has awarded the contract for the new Croton dam at the Corhall site to James Coleman. His bid was $4,150,578.

THE official statement of deaths from cholera in Russia gives the total, up to August 22, as 107,647. These figures are undoubtedly too conservative. The actual number of deaths are 125,000, or perhaps more.

THE coffee crop of Brazil has been so large that the railroads of one of the provinces have for weeks been blocked, every available car being in service, freight depots being crowded and further receipts of coffee being declined.

THE railway over the Andes, between the Argentine Republic and Chile, has been so far completed that the steamship companies in Europe are selling through tickets from Southampton and Liverpool to Valparaiso by this route.

IT is said that in no time in the history of Pennsylvania has the acreage of the buckwheat crop been so large as it is this season. The inability of the farmers to get in their corn crop, owing to the wet weather, has caused them to utilize their land largely for buckwheat instead.

LATER NEWS.

TWENTY-ONE ballot "stuffers," the last of the sixty-three election officers of Hudson County who had been tried and convicted for or had pleaded guilty to fraud in connection with the election of 1889, were sentenced in the County Court, in Jersey City, N. J., to terms of from six to fifteen months in State Prison or the Penitentiary.

OFFICERS of the Order of Solon, a benefit association, are said to be $14,000 short in their accounts; legal proceedings were begun against them in Pittsburg, Penn.

AT Edmonton Ky., a mob broke into the jail and shot to death John Wilcoxsen, a young colored man who last July murdered James Coffee, a young white farmer.

SOUTH DAKOTA Democrats in their State Convention at Chamberlain refused to indorse the People's Party Electors and State ticket. A full State ticket was placed in nomination, headed by Peter Couchman for for Governor.

CONCULLY, the county seat of Okanagon County, Washington, has been burned to the ground. Nothing remains of the town proper save a schoolhouse, the courthouse and a drug store. The total loss will reach $100,000.

MAYOR SANDERSON, Health Officer Keeny and a number of physicians made an inspection of the sanitary condition of Chinatown, San Francisco, Cal., and Dr. Keeny in his report to the Board of Health recommended that the entire Chinese quarters be condemned, and removed from its present location.

TALTON HALL, a noted desperado who had killed many men, was hanged at Wise Court House, Va. It was the first legal hanging in the county.

THE Nebraska State Bank of Crete has closed its doors. The bank's capital is $50,000 and it was recently reorganized.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Washington for Loon Lake, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Harrison. He was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Halford, and went through to Loon Lake without making any stops.

THE Treasury Department monthly circulation statement shows a net decrease in the circulation during August amounting to $2,692,741.

THE Moorish rebels have submitted to the Sultan's authority.

THE Australian steamer from Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, brings news of the seizure of the islands in June by Great Britain.

A LARGE building which was being erected in Constantinople, Turkey, and which was nearing completion, collapsed, burying many of the workmen. A rescuing party was immediately organized, and succeeded in removing twenty men who had been injured and in recovering the bodies of fifteen who had been killed.

AT Northwick, England, striking salt workers attacked a trainload of non-union men, who had to be sent back to Liverpool; the military were called on to suppress the disorder.

THE total number of deaths from the cholera plague in Russia is estimated to be 150,000.

NINE DROWNED.

A Lake Schooner Capsized in a Gale and All on Board Lost.

The schooner City of Toledo, belonging to the Manistee Lumber Company, was caught in the northwesterly gale and driven on the beach of Pierport, Mich. She turned completely over in a few minutes and all hands were lost.

She was commanded by Captain John McMillan. His two eldest daughters were on board with him. The crew consisted of six men. There was a heavy sea when the boat went out, so much that the crew had to take to the rigging. Three hours afterward she was sighted with her flag at half mast making for the beach. The vessel now lies bottom up about fifty rods north of Pierport.

The Temple of Baal.

There rises a huge wall seventy feet high, inclosing a square court of which the side is 740 feet long, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine. Part of the wall, having fallen into ruins, has been rebuilt from the ancient materials, but the whole of the north side, with its beautiful pilasters, remains perfect. As the visitors enter the court they stand still in astonishment at the extraordinary sight which meets their eyes, for here, crowded within those four high walls, is the native village of Tadmor. It was natural enough for the Arabs to build their mud huts within these ready-made fortifications, but the impression produced by such a village in such a place is indescribably strange. The temple, so to speak, is eaten out at the core, and little but the shell remains. But here and there a fluted Corinthian column or group of columns, with entablature still perfect, rises in stately grace far over the wretched huts, the rich, creamy color of the limestone and the beautiful moldings of the capitals contrasting with the clear blue of the cloudless sky. The best view of the whole is to be obtained from the roof of the naos, which, once beautiful and adorned with sculpture, is now all battered and defaced, and has been metamorphosed into a squalid little mosque. To describe the view from that roof were indeed a hopeless task. High into the clear blue air and the golden sunshine rise the stately columns, crowded, and jumbled, and heaped together below, untouched by the gladdening sunbeams, unfreshened by the pure, free air, lies all the squalor and wretchedness of an Arab mud-hut village.

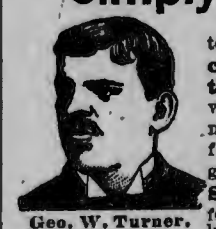
We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprs., Toledo, O.

THE principal causes of sick headache, biliousness and cold chills are found in the stomach and liver. Cured by Beecham's Pills.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Simply Awful


Geo. W. Turner.

"I had what the doctors called the **worst case of Scrofula they ever saw.** It was on my arms, face and neck and was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take **Hood's Sarsaparilla** and found the sores gradually began to heal. I took 10 bottles and was perfectly cured. For the past 4 years I have had **good health and no sores.**" G. W. TURNER, farmer, Galway, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

N Y N U—36

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GO TO
310 JANSSEN'S 310
310 Broadway, N. Y.
"BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES."

Celebrated **RAGLAN** Bicycles

All parts and repairing. Athletic and Bicycle Uniforms, Tennis, Baseball and Foot Ball Clothing and Supplies, Caps, Belts, Shoes, Bath Robes and Sweaters. Photographic Supplies and Printing. Estimates furnished. Fifteen years' experience.
FREDERICK W. JANSSEN COMPANY,
310 Broadway, N. Y., 310
Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. MCLEMORE,
Henderson, Tex.

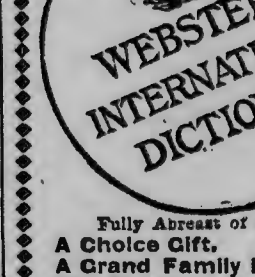
TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FREE
Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS
The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY!



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COMFORT

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances.
Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.
New Pat. Improvement Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G.V. House Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

FAT PEOPLE REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT

ten or fifteen pounds every month. This remedy is purely vegetable and is perfectly harmless. For particulars send two cent stamp to
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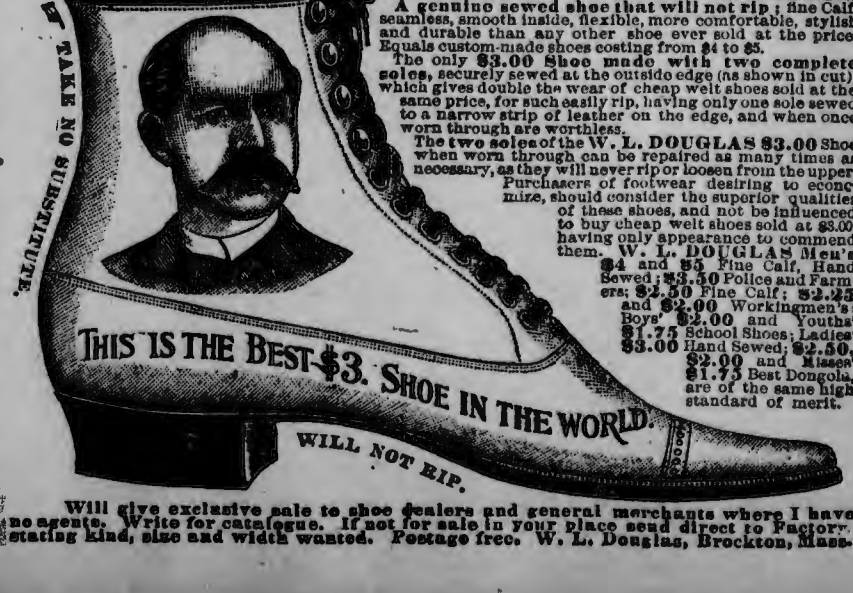
RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom of disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.
Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only **$3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles,** securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; $3.50 Police and Farmers; $2.50 Fine Calf; $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

To The Voters of Huntingdon County.

On Aug. 3 last, I submitted the following letter to Mr. S. E. Fleming, editor of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, with a request that it be published in that newspaper; he refused to do so, and denied me the privilege of having his subscribers see my unqualified denial of the unfair and false charge made against me and compels me to reach the honest and intelligent voters of this county through newspapers other than the one in which this matter has been so industriously circulated.

Respectfully,

THOS. M. OAKS.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Monitor:

SIR:

In your issue of August 11th, 1891, you state editorially:

"After his nomination for sheriff three years ago, Thomas M. Oaks spoke slightingly of the soldiers of Huntingdon county; said he didn't want their support and that he could be elected without their votes."

In your issue of August 25, 1892, under a special headline, "A Clincher," you state that one, Marshall Decker, who you say is a well known and truthful citizen, engaged in the grocery business at 509 Penn St., Huntindon, Pa., heard me say, after I had the nomination for sheriff three years ago, that "these old soldiers think they have a mortgage on the sheriff's office in this county. I am not an old soldier but I can be elected without them," and that Marshall Decker at that time said to me, "Mitch, I have known you a long time, and intended voting for you, but I'll not do it since you made that remark about the soldiers."

I assume that as an editor of a reputable newspaper you would not publish a statement known or believed to be false, and if such a one would appear in your columns, affecting the character of another, you would correct the error and remedy the wrong done so far as you could; and that you have no reason for personal ill-will towards me as we were born in adjoining townships, raised in the same community, without any personal differences, and have both been obliged to make our contest with the world without outside assistance. The remarks attributed to me, as being uttered three years ago, have never before taken definite shape, as in all newspaper mention of the matter, no name or author was ever before given, and I always regarded it as one of the ordinary incidents of a political campaign, but when, after a silence of three years, the story is again published, with a living person as a witness, I desire to state that I never had any conversation with Marshall Decker on the subject of old soldiers, or of my candidacy, as I well knew at the time to which you refer that Marshall Decker was a Democrat, and personally opposed to me, having offered money to a delegate elected as my friend, as an inducement to vote for one of my opponents, or to stay away from the convention.

I never said that I did not want the assistance of the old soldiers, or that I could be elected without their aid, or that they thought they had a mortgage on the sheriff's office, or any words of like effect, or conveying any idea of like import, to Marshall Decker, or to any other person. Some of my warmest advocates of my cause in 1889, and again in 1892, were veterans of the war, and of the 75 delegates voting for me in 1889, 21 of them were active members of the Grand Army, and 24 had been soldiers. Their support enabled me to succeed in being nominated both times, and without it I could not have been nominated by either convention.

My defeat in 1889 was not due to any defection among soldiers as my friends in that honored organization have continued to argue my cause, and of the 104 delegates supporting me in 1892, 24 had been soldiers in the war of the rebellion.

I never spoke slightingly of old soldiers, or of their organization, as the whole of my political training has been in sympathy with the principles for which they fought and accomplished.

Assuring you of the truthfulness of the facts as I have stated them, and of my willinguess to verify them under oath, I ask you as a man and a neighbor to publish the foregoing, so that my denial of this slander may be read by those who have read your regular issues, and that you may not be the loser by this request, I will pay you at any advertising rate you may name.

If the majority of the voters of this county vote for me I can only promise to administer the affairs of the office of sheriff in the same spirit of fairness in which you are requested to publish this letter.

Respectfully Yours,

THOS. M. OAKS.

Mount Union.

The visitors from this place to the Grangers' picnic last week were not as many by far as on other years.

Harry Hunter started on Wednesday last for Pittsburg, after spending his vacation of a month with parents and friends in this place and vicinity.

Rumor says that there are a number of weddings on the list for this month.

Miss Minnie Shaver returned home on Thursday evening last after a two months' visit among friends in Jersey City and Elizabeth, N. J.

Rev. L. F. Smith, of Altoona, was circulating among his numerous friends in town on Thursday. He is looking well.

Vernon, the 4 year-old son of James Davis, of this place, died on Thursday last after a lingering illness which dates from the death of his mother some time ago. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, Rev. Campbell officiating.

The Patriotic picnic at Woodvale on Thursday the 1st inst., in point of members was the best attended of any of the gatherings at this popular pleasure ground yet. Mount Union was not as fully represented by local members as on previous occasions yet its full share was on hand.

Z. T. Woods, Altoona's leading commission merchant, was in town last week.

Samuel Nevell and a party of hunters succeeded in bagging 28 squirrels on Thursday last. W. W. Winskey and Orthello Shaver brought home 10 squirrels and a coon on Friday.

Thomas Huling returned to work at Altoona on Friday last after an enforced leave of absence of three weeks during which he nursed a sprained knee.

A valuable Jersey cow the property of Mrs. Eliza Welch, was crossing the railroad at Fields' meat market on Friday evening last and in some manner her foot was caught between the boards and rail, and before it could be extricated a train moving at a good speed came along and struck her, killing her instantly.

McClellan Davis and family and L. F. Davis, of Tyrone, were in town on Friday.

W. W. Fuller returned last Friday from a ten day's trip to the seashore and other points in the east.

Augustine DeFrehn, an employee of the chair factory, was working the new jointer on Saturday last and by some means his right hand slipped and the fingers were served above the second joints. The accident is a very serious one and is a cause of great regret to his many friends.

J. B. Black returned to his home in Philadelphia on Monday last, after spending his vacation among friends in this place.

Mrs. Lewis Etnier, of Pueblo, Col., arrived in town on Thursday last on a visit among friends in this place and vicinity.

The borough schools will begin on Monday the 12th. Term eight months.

DeForest Harrison, who is employed in a tin shop in Sharpsburg, Pa., arrived home on Monday morning last.

Quite a number of young people from this place attended camp at Fairview on Sunday.

James Cassedy, who was employed until Saturday evening as a track hand on the railroad at this place, attempted to get on a moving train at the station on Monday afternoon and fell, the train passing over his hands, the left one being crushed and the fingers of the right hand cut off, besides receiving a severe cut on the head and some bruises on body.

Trough Creek.

Our popular and accommodating hack driver, Mr. Rindlaub, is being well patronized.

Our supervisor heeded the suggestion of cleaning the loose stones out of the mountain road. It is now in fair condition considering other roads and the system under which our roads are kept up.

Oliver Brown has built a new hog pen at the risk of having his valuation raised.

Many persons do just as their father did, and Geo. C. Pheasant is not an exception. He went away last week and brought a wife home with him. May their voyage over life's troubled seas be a happy one.

Last week's city papers gave account of a heavy frost and great damage in this section. We did have some frost on Friday morning, but as far as I have been able to learn there was nothing injured by it.

The extreme dry weather is injuring the fruit very much, and a great deal of it is falling prématurely.

One of our best potato growers and an observing farmer says that the present potato crop is the least since 1876, except that of 1889, when the blight struck them and they were nearly an entire failure.

Mrs. T. M. Oaks visited friends in the valley last week.

Mrs. Robert returned to her home in Philadelphia last week. She was the guest of Miss Nellie Wright while in this locality.

Misses Lizzie and Mame Anderson, of Lone Star, visited friends around Colfax the past week.

Miss Anna Nensteel is visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amandus David, near Mill Creek.

Mrs. Madison Swope and her niece, Miss Edna Swope, went to Fairview camp last Saturday.

W. L. Wright took the short route and drove to the P. O. S. of A. picnic at Woodvale.

Some of the farmers are seeding this week while others are waiting for rain.

Madison Swope and son Denny took in the Williams Grove picnic and the Gettysburg battle ground last week. Madison informs us that they had a narrow escape from a fire on Saturday. His house has a chimney with a fire place in the basement. The fire place is closed with what is commonly called a fireboard, which in this case came near making a fire. The stove pipe enters the chimney in the basement and a spark falling on something inflammable set it on fire, and when discovered it had burned through the board and into the wood box which sat against it.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price, the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 7c, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.60. Best Oil Top Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50. Men's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30, worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c, 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty

in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MQULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot. Penn'a. Sept. 7, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The borough schools will open next Monday.

—There are a great many dry wells in this vicinity at present.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The Odd Fellows' county picnic will be held at Woodvale to-morrow.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper last week removed from Huntingdon to Mapleton.

—John A. Patterson last week moved from Callowhill street to one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Hill street.

—W. Rush Gillan. of Chambersburg, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic conference of this district.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—For a mild cahtartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Charles B. Stevens, the McConnellsburg clother, is in town to-day taking orders and measurements for fall and winter clothing.

—The Juniata valley editors have returned from their summer outing. The ITEM will have some observations of the excursion next week.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Lininiment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. Nannie Maguire, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Rev. William Pridean, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mrs. A. W. Swope last week.

—Mrs. Maggie Wallace, of Harrisburg, and Miss Semie Robison, of Port Royal, were visitors at the residence of E. E. Bell during the past week.

—Working men are very scarce in Mapleton. Many have come in within the past two weeks but forty or fifty more can still find employment in the quarries at this place.

—Dr. F. B. Montgomery, of Chambersburg, was last Thursday nominated as the Democratic candidate for state senate from this district. The Republican candidate has not been named at this writing.

—Tomorrow is the last day for registering. Voters should attend to this duty as under the new system voting will be sufficiently awkward without the burden of proving residence. See for yourself to day that you are registered.

—Two birthday parties were held in town within the past week. One on last Wednesday evening at the residence of Henry Long in honor of his grand-dnughter, Miss Katie, and one at J. E. McConahy's on Monday evening in honor of his daughter, Miss Mollie.

—Mrs. D. B. Wagner, of Huntingdon, has just added, in connection with her millionery business, a new line of notions, consisting of head rests, gloves, lace, ruching tidies, towels, ties, handkerchiefs, veiling, corsets, children's sacques and caps. A full line of millionery which she will sell at bottom.

—Word reached this place on Monday that Jacob F. Miller, of Braddock, had been severely scalded on Saturday night while engaged in his duties in the boiler room of the Carnegie Steel Company's works. His face alone escaped the water. His entire body is so badly scalded that it is feared he may not recover from the effects. His many friends here sympathize with him.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of those desiring to attend the interesting reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held at Chattanoogo, Tenn., September 15th and 16th, a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan has been authorized. Application should be made to T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

A Card of Thanks.

D. W. Fink and children take this means of expressing their gratefulness to their many kind friends and neighbors for their assistance rendered them during their sad and sudnen bereavement.

P. O. S. of A. Picnic.

The picnic and reunion held at Woodvale park on Thursday last, under the auspices of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county, was a success in every respect, and was the largest gathering ever on the grounds. The day was rather cool, and in the morning clouds hung close around the mountain tops, threatening rain at any moment, all of which did not hinder a great crowd from proceeding to the park. Three trains were run to the grounds, the last one arriving at two o'clock, which were insufficient to accommodate all who desired to attend. The Shade Gap P. O. S. of A. band furnished music for the occasion, which was very creditable to them considering the short time the band has been in existence. Those inclined enjoyed themselves dancing, playing Bingo, and engaging in other ammusements. The best of order prevailed throughout the day, with the exception of some little drunkenness, which is most always present on occasions of this kind. This menace, we are glad to say, was confined to parties not members of the order. Two trains left the grounds in the evening instead of one, as was scheduled, and on account of their crowded condition many were compelled to wait until the late train to return home. The number present was estimated at about 4,000, 1,000 from the Shade Gap branch alone. About 100 attended from this place.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The semi annual convention of the W. C. T. U. held at Birmingham, Sept. 1st and 2nd, was the most successful and enthusiastic ever held.

The first session opened with devotional exercises in charge of Mrs. J. O. Heaton and was a season of refreshing, as all hearts reconsecrated themselves to God. The reports from Unions were most encouraging. Delegates were present from nearly every Union.

The evening session was one long to be remembered. The address of welcome by Miss Owens was most graciously given and sparkled with welcome and good cheer. The response was by Miss Taylor and full of interest.

Mrs. Hammer, of Philadelphia, state vice president was introduced and held the large audience for an hour. Her address was logical, humorous, pathetic, with apt illustrations, showing clearly that the W. C. T. U. was not a political body, but that the evangelistic department was the most important of their work. Facts were given to show what a great work they were accomplishing, and many said they never heard such eloquence.

Some new members were obtained, and Miss Mary Thompson made a collection speech in a charming manner, which was followed by a very generous collection. Rev. Henry then pronounced the benediction.

Friday's session was opened with a Bible reading, by Mrs. Hammer. I have no words to describe it. The Holy Spirit was there in power, and like the disciples of old, "Our hearts burned within us as He talked with us." A great amount of business was then disposed of.

Report of Mrs. Dickson, superintendent of jail work, was most interesting. Five hundred bouquets were given the inmates of the retormatory, some of whom were touched by them. She also visited the almshouse; taking them papers and cards which pleased the inmates greatly. Some who were converted while in jail are still faithful and are members of the churches.

Mrs. Corbin, superintendent of railroad work, had a full report of work done. The Cassville union became very much interested in Mrs. Corbin's work at the convention last winter, and they had sent her a donation of their self-denial fund, with which Mrs. Corbin bought ninety testaments, some papers and leaflets. The men cleaned up their cabin, put up a book rack, and were very thankful indeed to this union, who will, we hope, continue to remember them.

Mrs. Heaton gave a report of literature, 1000 pages in Mt. Union, 600 in Trough Creek valley, about the same in Huntingdon had been distributed. Papers sent to ministers and tracts to the Christian Endeavor Society, also Epworth Leagues. Mrs. Heaton is also press superintendent, and spoke highly of the courtesy of the editors of the *Local News*, ITEM and Mt. Union *Times*, in publishing articles on our work. The election of officers was very satisfactory. Mrs. Heaton was chosen delegate to state convention. One to go from Three Springs and one from Orbisonia. Rev. Brenneman then pronounced the benediction and we adjourned.

Pennsylvania Railroad to the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington During September.

Undoubtedly the most interesting encampment of G. A. R. men ever held will convene at Washington during September. The interest manifested in the encampment has been national, and the Government and local authorities in the National City are making elaborate preparations for entertaining the old soldiers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Washington, from September 13th to 20th. valid to return until October 10th, inclusive, at a rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be valid to stop off at Baltimore and Philadelphia in each direction within limit. A stop-over privilege will be allowed at Harrisburg and other points south of Washington on foreign roads' issue of tickets from the West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has also issued one of the most comprehensive guides as yet compiled of the National Capital.

Mill Creek.

Very few squirrels were slain on Thursday, although they are reported rather plenty.

Alex. Trimble sr., L. A. Himes, Thos. Woods and James Cozzins, four railroad foreman, took in the sights at Williams's Grove on Thursday last.

Josiah Hayes, of Mifflin county, was the guest of S. A. Hughes over Sunday.

What happened the ITEM last week? Your subscribers hereabouts failed to receive a copy.

Dedicatory services will be held in the Baptist church next Sunday morning. All are invited to attend.

Four persons were received into membership of the Lutheran faith on Sabbath afternoon last.

How many of our citizens observed Labor day on Monday?

Several boys interfered with some beer on a P. R. R. cart which laid over here a short time since. The matter was investigated and the boys' parents had to settle the affair at a justice's office. Beer is a bad article of commerce.

Miss Louie Hoover, a school mistress of Milroy, spent several days last week with friends here.

While changing cars at Mt. Union for the picnic at Woodvale on last Thursday, Mrs. Harry Speck was relieved of a handsome gray woolen shawl. Later in the day she ascertained the name of the thief and if the article is not returned in short meter the perpetrator of the theft will be ungraciously coliared by the law.

Saltillo.

Dr. Fleming, of Shirleysburg, is visiting at the residence of his brother, Harper, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Finley, of Lewistown, is visiting at the residence of Mrs. Finley's father, Geo. W. Cohill.

Miss Belle Cohill, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Parks, of Fulton county, was visiting her brother, Samuel, last Sunday a week.

A. K. Greene has succeeded in obtaining water from the supposed sand spring which is situated in the gutter on the public street. This well will be free to the public so it is said, but as it is several feet below the surface a pump will be needed to make the spring a perfect success.

W. E. Parks has removed to A. K. Greene's property.

The safe at the post office was not blown up with dynamite, as ye correspondent reported, just plain gun powder was used.

A gentle shower fell last Monday evening; it was indeed welcome.

The immense crowds that attended the Fairview campmeeting last Sunday was a slight token of the appreciation of the people in being permitted to attend a campmeeting so near home, although there were people there from miles beyound Huntingdon county. The talk by Rev. Hummel to the children was very much appreciated, and it is thought the youngsters will neither gather honeysuckles or huckleberries on Sundays in the future. If the East Broad Top railroad would run a road into the campground, it would be delightfully appreciated, and I believe Fairview would become as popular for this part of the country as Newton Hamilton camp is for Mifflin county. It is said several fights took place outside the camp ground proper. Just a few yards back of the tents quite a number of young men were seen staggering and it is said whiskey was the cause of the fights.

J. R. Henderson is visiting his brother at Saltillo. Horace L. B. Henderson and sister, Mary, were visiting at the residence of C. Greene last week.

It is said Salomis Kimmel has the contract for building a house for Urias Runk on Church street. Two more new houses are to be built on the same street in the near future.

Sunday night the string of cars as seen from the Saltillo station returning from Fairuiew camp was the longest that has ever been on this road.

Smith Valley.

Warm days and cool nights.

The potato crop per acreage is light.

Farmers are cutting corn.

Owing to the dry weather seeding will be late.

The drum corps organized about six weeks ago is making very good progress.

J. Frank Wright is doing a considerable amount of improving on his farm in the way of ditching.

The sound of the sportsman's gun may be heard almost continually along Sideling Hill at present.

Many of our people enjoyed themselves at the Fairview camp-meeting on Sunday.

Among those of our citizens who attended the Grangers' picnic at Williams' Grove were J. Frank Wright, Miss Ella Wright, K. W. Mierley, Mrs. Mierley and Misses Loretta and Emma Mierley.

A certain one of our young braves (?) boasts of the fact that he was so drunk recently that he could hardly walk and had to have some one pilot him to his buggy.

Miss Jennie Quarry is ill with typhoid fever. May she soon be victor of the scorching disease and be able to again be out in society.

We are informed that recently some fiendish villain made a sly visit to the residence of P. A. Pheasant during the absence of the family and stole Mr. Pheasant's pocket-book containing between eleven and twelve dollars.

Mrs. Ann Dell, of Hare's valley, has been on the sick list for about two months and we are sorry to say her condition is not much improved. May she speedily recover is our prayer.

Perhaps it will interest some of the readers of the ITEM to learn the history and progress of school work in this and Hare's valley. We cannot give it in full but will make a slight endeavor and perhaps some reader may be able to give us a complete history of the same. When Henry Dell and John Miller first settled in Hare's valley, the former on the place now owned by Isaac Dell and the latter on the Amos L. Smith place, there were no school houses between Jack's mountain and Sideling Hill, and to get the benefit of any schooling at all their children were obliged to go to a little school house located on the M. L. Stever property in Trough Creek valley. A few years later a school house was built on the top of Clear ridge, just east of Bowman's chapel church. Now during a period of about 27 years, until 1852, there were erected six school houses between Saltillo and the Juniata river. They were, to the best of our knowledge, as follows: One in what is known as Goose-neck hollow, another on the ridge near Andrew Crotsley's residence, Dell's school house back of G. W. Stever's present residence, Wright's school house on what is now the Decker property in Hare's valley, Smith's school house where Sherman school house now stands, and the Calvin school house on the McConahy property in the lower end of Smith valley. When people first talked of building a school house at Mapleton two very prominent men of Trough Creek valley at that time said, "There is no nse in wasting money to build a school house in a hole like Mapleton," and when the necessity of building one was urged upon them these same men said, "Well. if we must build there is no use building larger than 10x12 feet, because it will never be used any way." About 1852 the Dell's school house was removed to where the old Bowman's school house stood, and at the same time the first one was built at Latta Grove, when the original number began slowly to increase while now we have ten or eleven houses and about thirteen schools instead.

MARRIED.

PHEASANT—DEIHL.—Near Petersbusg, by Rev. P. P. Strawinski, Geo. C. Pheasant and Miss Lizzie Deihl, both of this county.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Which will begin August 3d.

Summer Goods. If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Ginghams, Challies. Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties. Slippers. Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

Boys' Clothing. We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.

Etc., Etc. Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T, M. Logan.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PART YOUR HAIR.

A little to one side, far down on one side, in the back, or absolutely in the centre, must the hair be parted. The young woman who ordains that among her locks "there'll be no parting there," is simply telling that she is out of fashion, that dreadful state which somebody has announced is as bad as being out of the world.—[New York World.

TAILOR-MADE SILK COATS.

Tailor-made silk coats are highly fashionable. A soft corduroy cloth, which looks like ribbed cashmere, in blue, tan, gray, ecru and heliotrope, is made into easy, comfortable mountain suits, consisting of a rather short bell skirt, fancy coat, open in front, with ample revers and a jaunty back, the parted fronts revealing a fitted shirt waist of polka-dotted surah.—[Detroit Free Press.

SWITZERLAND LIBERAL TO WOMEN

Switzerland is most liberal in her treatment of women at her universities, and in the Samestee there are no less than 224 ladies studying at the five Swiss universities—in Berne, 78; Geneva, 70; Zurich, 70; Lausanne, 5; and Basle, 1. One hundred and fifty-seven of these students are studying medicine, 62 philosophy, and 5 the law. From Russia come the most of the women students, their number being 116; 21 belong to Germany; from North America there are 11; 21 are Swiss, 9 of Austrian nationality, 7 Bulgarians, 4 English women, 3 Roumanians, and 3 Armenians.—[Boston Transcript.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mme. Carnot, the wife of the President of the French Republic, is Solomon's wise woman brought down to date. She is an early riser, no matter how late she was up the night before. The larger part of her husband's wages, which is $200,000, he hands over to her. She keeps the accounts, pays the tradespeople and attends to his charities. She is a practical housekeeper and each day has a session with her cook when the bill of fare is prescribed. She reads English and and looks over the foreign papers. She is moreover, one of the best-dressed women in France and is fond of social life.—[New York Sun.

THE CORRECT CORSAGE PIN.

For the corsage fancy pins that stimulate flowers are quite as popular as ever, and the kinds oftenest seen are double violets, pansies, or chrysanthemums, though some elegant examples are circular in shape and adorned by carvings, enamelling or gems set in quaint fashion. Feathers or swords are new and give a change, and for seaside wear small flags are sometimes noticeable. More novel than simulated flowers also are enamelled rosettes that replace the bow-knot designs that have become somewhat too common to please exclusives, and in complaisance to the prevalence of changeable or moire ribbons these new ornaments sometimes show enamelling that imitates either or both. Much attention has been given by manufacturers to shirt buttons in sets of three, and a touch of the feminine appears in slender links of gold that connect them together.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

SIMPLEST OF WEDDING GOWNS.

The simplest of wedding gowns, and one which is often affected by young girls when they are going right on the steamer to dance o'er the billowy waves and go "strange countries for to see," writes Mrs. Mallon in the Ladies' Home Journal, is made of dark blue serge, with a plain round skirt simply finished with a deep hem properly stitched and pressed by the tailor himself. With this is worn a blouse waist of blue silk, sufficiently full in the back and front to be comfortable, and belted in at the waist with a blue, varnished belt.

The sleeves are only moderately high, shaped into the arm, and have their stitching as their finish. The collar is a turned-over one of blue silk, with ribbon ties holding it in. With this is worn a small, blue straw bonnet that fits the head after the simple, old-fashioned cottage shape, is decorated in front with a bunch of pink arbutus, and has narrow, blue ribbon strings, and a prim bow under the chin. The gloves are of gray undressed kid, and the ulster, which is part of this outfit, is a blue and white cheviot made with a deep cape.

WAISTS OF WOMEN.

While a 19 or 20-inch waist is a deformity in an adult woman, it may be justly doubted whether the 26-inch waist of Venus de Medici is not somewhat too large to be in proportion with the figure of the average American woman. It is a characteristic of women of the highest type of the Indo-European race to have narrow waists. In other races the waist is larger.

The American woman appears to have a smaller waist than she has. Through the unskilled masculine eye a girl with a waist of 22 or 22½ inches may seem to have a wasp-like figure, when in reality her measurement is very nearly what it should be to satisfy the critical judgment of an artist or her family physician. The Venus de Medici is 5 feet 5 inches in height, 26 inches about the waist.

The women employed as "cloak models" by most of the dry goods establishments in New York City are about of the same height. The measurement required of a "model!" 5 feet and 5 inches in height in one establishment are the following: "Waist, 22½ to 24 inches; base of skull to waist, 16; biceps, 11½ to 12.

A prominent physician recently gave the following as the correct measurement for a well-formed, well-developed and healthy woman of 5 feet 5 inches: "Waist, 24 inches; bust 33½ to 34½; biceps, 12 to 13; wrist, 5½ to 5¾." The doctor's "model woman" has about the same waist as "a cloak model."

FASHION NOTES.

It is still the reign of silver in the matter of toilet table articles.

The fashion of exterior suspenders on women will not have a long sway.

In her new style of wearing her hair the girl of the period seems resolved to hide her ears.

Accordeon pleating is still used in the bodices of thin gowns, and for the blouse and sleeves of Figaro jackets.

Silver bonnet and hat pins have reached the size of skewers such as are used in roasting Thanksgiving turkey.

Those long silk "summer cloaks" the women are wearing are as absurd as fur trimming on tulle evening dresses.

Dressy bodices in surah have transparent yokes and sleeves of black lace, with, perhaps, rosettes of baby ribbon for trimming.

The neatest and most refined looking suits worn this season are made of fine black jersey webbing, with cap and stockings en suite.

A novel cloak to wear over a silk dress is made entirely of black lace, with large Bishop sleeves and a ruffle of lace at the neck. It falls in loose folds, has no lining and reaches to the feet.

Delaines are particularly pretty this year and run the muslins very close as first favorites. There is only one objection to them. When they get even a little soiled their beauty is almost gone.

The old-fashioned comb of our grandmothers is again in vogue, and tower in tortoise shell carvings of gold filligree, in stately height, above the soft curls and puffs of the chignon modern.

Newest petticoats are the black silk and parti-colored striped ones, with one frill. They can be wore under any handsome gown. The cooler ones are is pale colored striped cotton, also with one frill.

Although the large picture hats are in high vogue, being eminently becoming to many women, the small wreathed capotes have by no means dissappeared, and for delicate, piquant faces no other style could possibly be more suitable.

The deep rich Cleopatra colors will be in marked favor next season, the tawny golden browns, russets, and the chaudron or copper dyes. Also many of the dahlia and fruit and leaf shades, and particularly the superb dark velvety reds and yellows of the wallflower and the nasturtium.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHO LIKES THE RAIN.

"I," said the duck, "I call it fun,
For I have my little red rubbers on;
They make a cunning three-toed track
In the soft, cool mud. Quack! quack!"

"I," cried the dandelion. "I!
My roots are thirsty, my buds are dry,"
And she lifted her little yellow head
Out of her green grassy bed.

"I hope 'twill pour! I hope 'twill pour!"
Croaked the tree-toad at his gray bark door,
"For with a broad leaf for a roof,
I am perfectly weather-proof."

Sang the brook: "I laugh at every drop,
And wish they never need to stop
Till a big river I grew to be,
And could find my way to the sea."
—[Youth's Banner

HOW TO MAKE A PIG.

Take a good sized fresh lemon. Let the end where the stem was represent the snout. With a sharp penknife raise two little pointed pieces of rind about half an inch long, a suitable distance from the snout, to represent the ears. Get six matches having dark ends; break off two of them, leaving the sulphur ends about an inch long; sharpen them and stick them in for eyes, leaving, of course, the dark ends on the surface. Stick the remaining four in the body for legs, taking care to put them in proper places, enabling piggy to stand alone. The pointed end of the lemon forms a cute little tail. When you get tired of playing with him you can kill and eat him, provided you are careful not to put sulphur into his body. The effect of the little fellow finished is so comical that one presented suddenly in view in school one afternoon came near upsetting the gravity of both teacher and pupils. —[New York Advertiser.

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

A strange but true snake story comes from Sierra Madre, Cal. A little girl, whose mother resides at that place, saw a large snake while playing near the house, and, being pleased with its appearance, she followed it through the grass, trying to get hold of it. Two faithful dogs belonging to the family saw the snake also, and, running after it, got ahead of the little girl in the chase and pounced upon the animal. An alarmed rattle, two quick strokes and the dogs ran yelping back, while the little tot who had witnessed the encounter concluded that the gliding serpent was not as pretty as it had first appeared. When the mother, who happened to be absent, returned home that evening and found two dead dogs in her doorway and her little daughter fast and safely asleep in bed, it may be taken for granted that a prayer of gratitude went up from her heart at the fortunate escape of the little one.—[New Orleans Picayune.

A FIVE-CENT CAPITALIST.

A writer in the Boston Advertiser tells the story of a five-cent capitalist in the town of Plymouth.

This small capitalist was a widow. She lived in a mortgaged cottage with her daughter and little grandson who were dependent upon her. One day there was not a cent of money in the family, when the boy came in with a nickel which had been paid him for some small service.

The widow invested the nickel in popcorn, and with some molasses found in the bottom of her jug she made 15 popcorn balls. The boy started out and sold these for 15 cents. With her little capital trebled in an hour, the widow bought more popcorn, and it was quickly peddled out at a good profit. The family went to work in earnest, and after awhile they had a little stand, then a little shop, and at the end of 14 years, they had paid off the mortgage and had money in bank.

This shows what can be done with a nickel, says the Boston writer.—[Atlanta Constitution.

She Had Her Uses.

A New York housewife went to inspect a batch of newly arrived immigrants and picked out a modest-looking Norwegian lass.

"Can you cook?"

"No."

"Can you look after the children?"

"No."

"Then, pray, what can you do?"

"Milk reindeer."

"PROBABLY GUILTY."

Lizzie Borden Held at Fall River for Her Father's Murder.

Arguments were heard by Judge Blaisdell, of the District Court, at Fall River, Mass., in the case of Miss Lizzie Borden, accused of the murder of her father and stepmother. The evidence was reviewed by both Mr. Jennings, Miss Borden's counsel, and the District Attorney, and at the close the Judge declared Miss Borden probably guilty and held her for the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. A. J. Jennings, counsel for the defendant, commenced his argument at 10:30 and closed at 11:05. He contended that the State had failed to prove that there existed an opportunity for the prisoner to commit the crime, and that it based its case on merely the inconsistencies in the story told by Lizzie Borden of her whereabouts on the morning of the murder.

District Attorney H. M. Knowlton followed. His argument was a masterly summing up of the evidence. His language was simple, and he forged around the accused a solid chain of circumstantial evidence. He said the motive that caused Lizzie Borden to kill her parents was her anxiety to inherit the property, and he declared that she, and she alone, did the deed.

The hacking butchery was not the work of a man. It was the work of a woman who knew not when she had completed her work.

The hatchet had not been found, neither was the bloody dress which she wore, but the evidence was so strong that aside from these things the Court must find that she is probably guilty.

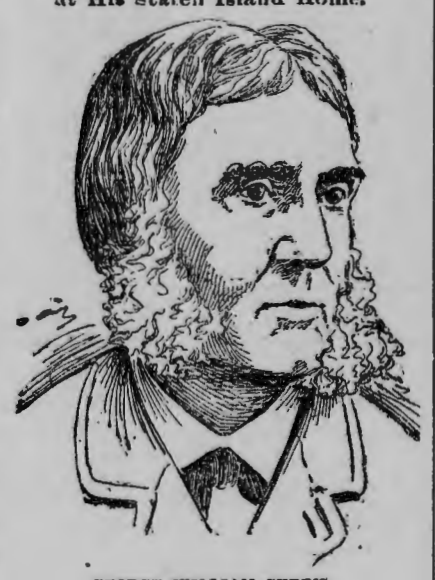
When District-Attorney Knowlton had finished his summing up for the prosecution Judge Blaisdell said: "Sympathy should be laid aside, and duty, stern duty, requires upon this evidence that but one thing be done. Supposing that a man was seen in the chamber of Mrs. Borden, the guest chamber of death, and that he was in the room of the father when death came; suppose that a man should tell as many different stories as Lizzie Borden had done, the way would be plain. I find that she is probably guilty."

When Lizzie Borden was pronounced probably guilty, hundreds of people gave way to tears, and the scene in the courtroom was truly affecting.

She was committed to Taunton Jail without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Distinguished Author Expires at His Staten Island Home.



GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

George William Curtis died at his residence in Livingstone, Staten Island, N. Y., at 2:30 A. M., a few days ago. Mr. Curtis had been ill for several weeks, but had rallied sufficiently to give hope of his ultimate recovery.

George William Curtis was born at Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824. In 1842 he joined the one time famous Brook Farm Institute at Roxbury, Mass. In 1846 he visited Europe and Asia, remaining abroad until 1850. On his return to this country he became connected with the New York Tribune and Putnam's Monthly and published a series of papers and sketches relating to his travels. He also lectured on social and æsthetic topics throughout the country and wrote for many of the leading magazines.

He was appointed Regent of the State University of New York in 1867, was made Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Hayes during the memorable campaign of 1876, and was offered a foreign mission for his services, which he declined. He strongly supported Cleveland in 1884.

He was the author of a number of popular books of travel and sketches, and an extremely popular orator. For many years he edited Harper's Weekly and contributed to Harper's publications.

A FATAL WRECK.

Disregard of a Danger Signal by the Engineer the Cause.

Three men were instantly killed and two others injured by an accident to the morning newspaper train on the Hudson River division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at New Hamburg, N. Y., at 6:15 o'clock a few mornings ago. The fatal accident was said to have been due to the carelessness of the engineer, who disregarded a danger signal and tried to run his train over an open drawbridge. The engineer was one of the three who were killed outright. His fireman and a postal clerk were the others. Of the sixteen men on the train, eleven escaped with a severe shaking.

At New Hamburg, the Hudson River division of the Central, crosses Nappinger's Creek on a short bridge which spans about twenty-five of water. The bridge is a swing draw. The draw had been opened for the passage of a small steamboat, and had been nearly closed again when the train dashed on the bridge at the rate of a mile a minute.

The engine bounded over the space between the southern section of the bridge and the draw and hung from the middle portion, with the tender hanging over the water.

Only the strength of the couplings prevented the rest of the train from plunging down into the creek. But the mail car was hurled on top of the tender and badly smashed. Engineer Owens, Firemen Beck and John H. King, one of the postal clerks, were instantly killed. Conductor Todd, Chief Postal Clerk Toomey and Brakeman O'Neil were badly bruised. The other men escaped with slight hurts.

Much of the mail matter was destroyed. The engine, tender and mail car were entirely wrecked.

EXCURSIONISTS PERISH.

The Western Reserve Goes Down With a Pleasure Party.

The steamer Western Reserve, one of the largest and finest vessels on the lakes, went down off Deer Park, Mich., the other night. Twenty-six persons were drowned and only one of those on board was saved. Among the lost were Captain P. G. Minch, his wife and two young children.

Captain Minch was the principal owner of the Reserve, and one of the wealthiest vessel men of Cleveland. He and his family were taking a pleasure trip. The boat was commanded by Captain Albert Myers, of Vermillion. The survivor is Harry Stewart, of Algonac, Mich. A sister of Mrs. Minch, Mrs. Jacob Ingledry, and her nine-year-old daughter were also lost. The vessel was valued at $220,000. The disaster is the worst which ever happened on the upper lakes.

H. B. McCLELLAND, who for some time has been teaching school in Encinal County, Texas, for $40 per month, has been informed by English attorneys that he is the only heir of his uncle, the late Lord William Moore, of England, and is therefore the possessor of that title as well as an estate of $2,000,000.

THE tame buffalo which was recently killed by an unknown vandal in Kiowa County, Kansas, was valued at $1500. It was the largest buffalo bull in the country.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

36

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 20	@	$2 25
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@	2 80
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 95	@	3 00
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 00	@	—
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 75	@	1 80
1891, bags	1 70	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extras	23½	@	24
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@	23
Western, firsts	22	@	23
Western, seconds	19	@	20
Western, thirds	17	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	22	@	23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	21½	@	22
Welsh tubs, 1sts	19	@	20
Welsh tubs, 2ds	17½	@	18½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	—
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	—	@	9½
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	9¼
Full cream, good to prime	8¾	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	6¾	@	6¾
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	21	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	20
Fresh, Fancy to prime	19½	@	19¾
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Seckel, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	8	@	10
Up river, Niagara, per lb	8	@	10
Up river, Champion, lb	2½	@	3½
Jersey, Champion, per lb	2	@	3
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	1 50	@	1 75
Poor to extra	50	@	1 50
Huckleberries, per quart	4	@	8
Watermelons, per 100	6 00	@	18 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	75
Plums, up river, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
State, 10 lb basket	30	@	50
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	24	@	—
1891, prime	22	@	23
1891, common to good	18	@	21
State Old odds	6	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	13
Western, per lb	—	@	12
Spring Chickens, local, lb	13	@	13¼
Small to medium	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb	—	@	—
Mixed weights	18	@	—
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers	15	@	19
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13	@	12½
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Western, per lb	7	@	13
Eastern, per lb	15	@	16
Spring, L. I., per lb	15	@	16
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	—
Light, per doz	2 50	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds,	—	@	—
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	75	@	1 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 50	@	—
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions—Jersey, yellow, bbl	200	@	—
State, per bbl	2 00	@	—
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@	1 00
L. I., white, barrel	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 50	@	2 00
Long Island, per 100	50	@	60
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	30	@	40
Grant, etc., per crate	20	@	30
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
South Jersey, per bbl	—	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 45
Patents	4 85	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80½	@	80¾
Rye—State	63	@	64
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56	@	60
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41½
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	55
Lard—City Steam	7.40	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	48 00
Calves, City dressed	2	@	8
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs, per lb	5¾	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 60
Dressed	6¾	@	7½

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Celestial Sympathizers."

TEXT: "*I have fought with beasts at Ephesus.*"—I Corinthians xv., 32.

Crossing the Alps by the Mount Cenis pass or through the Mount Cenis tunnel, you are in a few hours set down at Veronia, Italy, and in a few minutes begin examining one of the grandest ruins of the world—the amphitheatre. The whole building sweeps around you in a circle. You stand in the arena where the combat was once fought or the race run, and on all sides the seats rise, tier above tier, until you count forty elevations or galleries, as I shall see fit to call them, in which sat the senators, the kings and the twenty-five thousand excited spectators.

At the sides of the arena and under the galleries are the cages in which the lions and tigers are kept without food until, frenzied with hunger and thirst they are let out upon some victim who, with his sword and alone, is condemned to meet them. I think that Paul himself once stood in such a place, and that it was not only figuratively but literally that he had "fought with beasts at Ephesus."

The gala day has come. From all the world the people are pouring into Verona. Men, women and children, orators and senators, great men and small, thousands upon thousands, come, until the first gallery is full, and the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth—all the way up to the twentieth, all the way up to the thirtieth, all the way up to the fortieth. Every place is filled. Immensity of audience sweeping the great circle. Silence! The time for the contest has come. A Roman official leads forth the victim into the arena. Let him get his sword with firm grip into his right hand. The twenty-five thousand sit breathlessly watching. I hear the door at the side of the arena creak open. Out plunges the half starved lion, his tongue athirst for blood, and with a roar that brings all the galleries to their feet he rushes against the sword of the combatant.

Do you know how strong a stroke a man will strike when his life depends upon the first thrust of his blade? The wild beast, lame and bleeding, slinks back toward the side of the arena; then, rallying his wasted strength, he comes up with fiercer eye and more terrible roar than ever, only to be driven back with a fatal wound, while the combatant comes in with stroke after stroke, until the monster is dead at his feet, and the twenty-five thousand people clap their hands and utter a shout that makes the city tremble.

Sometimes the audience came to see a race; sometimes to see gladiators fight each other, until the people, compassionate for the fallen, turned their thumbs down as an appeal that the vanquished be spared, and sometimes the combat was with wild beasts.

To one of the Roman amphitheatrical audiences of one hundred thousand people Paul refers when he says: "We are compassed about with so great a crowd of witnesses." The direct reference in the last passage is made to a race, but elsewhere having discussed that, I take now Paul's favorite idea of the Christian life as a combat.

The fact is that every Christian man has a lion to fight. Yours is a bad temper. The gates of the arena have been opened, and this tiger has come out to destroy your soul. It has lacerated you with many a wound. You have been thrown by it time and again, but in the strength of God you have arisen to drive it back. I verily believe you will conquer. I think that the temptation is getting weaker and weaker. You have given it so many wounds that the prospect is that it will die and you shall be victor, through Christ! Courage, brother! Do not let the sands of the arena drink the blood of your soul!

Your lion is the passion for strong drink. You may have contended against it twenty years, but it is strong of body and thirsty of tongue. You have tried to fight it back with broken bottle or empty wine flask. Nay! that is not the weapon. With one horrible roar he will seize thee by the throat and rend thee limb from limb. Take this weapon, sharp and keen—reach up and get it from God's armory—the sword of the Spirit. With that thou mayest drive him back and conquer!

But why specify, when every man and woman has a lion to fight. If there be one here who has no besetting sin, let him speak out; for him have I offended. If you have not fought the lion, it is because you have let the lion eat you up. This very moment the contest goes on. The Trojan celebration, where ten thousand gladiators fought and eleven thousand wild beasts were slain, was not so terrific a struggle as that which at this moment goes on in many a soul. The combat was for the life of the body; this is for the life of the soul. That was with wild beasts from the jungle; this is with the roaring lion of hell.

Men think when they contend against an evil habit that they have to fight it all alone. No! They stand in the centre of an immense circle of sympathy! Paul had been reciting the names of Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, Gideon and Barak, and then says: "Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Before I get through I will show you that you fight in an arena around which circle, in galleries above each other, all the kindling eyes and all the sympathetic hearts of the ages; and at every victory gained there comes down the thundering applause of a great multitude that no man can number.

"Being compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Though the arena be crowded with temptations we shall, with the angelic help, strike them down in the name of our God and leap on their fallen carcasses! O bending throng of bright angelic faces and swift wings and lightning foot! I hail you to-day from the dust and struggle of the arena!

I look again and see the gallery of the prophets and apostles. Who are those mighty ones up yonder? Hosea and Jeremiah and Daniel and Isaiah and Paul and Peter and John and James. There sits Noah, waiting for all the world to come into the ark; and Moses, waiting till the last Red Sea shall divide; and Jeremiah, waiting for the Jews to return; and John, of the Apocalypse, waiting for the swearing of the angel that Time shall be no longer. Glorious spirits! Ye were howled at; ye were stoned; ye were spit upon! They have been in this fight themselves, and they are all with us. Daniel knows all about lions. Paul fought with beasts at Ephesus.

In the ancient amphitheatre the people got so excited that they would shout from the galleries to the men in the arena: "At it again!" "Forward!" "One more stroke!" "Look out!" "Fall back!" Huzza! Huzza!" So in that gallery, prophetic and apostolic, they cannot keep their peace. Daniel cries out, "Thy God will deliver thee from the mouth of the lions!" David exclaims, "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved!" Isaiah calls out, "Fear not! I am with thee! Be not dismayed!" Paul exclaims, "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!" That throng of prophets and apostles cannot keep still. They make the welkin ring with shouting and halleluiahs.

I look again and I see the gallery of the martyrs. Who is that? Hugh Latimer, sure enough! He would not apologize for the truth preached, and so he died the night before swinging from the bedpost in perfect glee at the thought of emancipation. Who are that army of six thousand six hundred and sixty-six? They are the Theban legion who died for the faith. Here is a larger host in magnificent array—eight hundred and eighty-four thousand—who perished for Christ in the persecutions of Diocletian.

Yonder is a family group, Felicitas, of Rome, and her children. While they were dying for the faith she stood encouraging them. One son was whipped to death by thorns, another was flung from a rock, another was beheaded. At last the mother became a martyr. There they are together—a family group in heaven. Yonder is John Bradford, who said in the fire, "We shall have a merry supper with the Lord to-night!" Yonder is Henry Voes, who exclaimed as he died, "If I had ten heads they should all fall off for Christ!"

The great throng of the martyrs! They had hot lead poured down their throats; horses were fastened to their hands, and other horses to their feet, and thus they were pulled apart; they had their tongues pulled out by red hot pincers; they were sewed up in the skins of animals and then thrown to the dogs; they were daubed with combustibles and then set on fire! If all the martyrs' stakes that have been kindled could be set at proper distances they would make the midnight all the world over as bright as noonday.

And now they sit yonder in the martyr's gallery. For them the fires of persecution have gone out. The swords are sheathed and the mob hushed. Now they watch us with an all observing sympathy. They know all the pain, all the hardships, all the anguish, all the injustice, all the privation. They cannot keep still. They cry: "Courage! The fire will not consume. The floods cannot drown. The lions cannot devour! Courage! down there in the arena."

What, are they all looking? This night we answer back the salutation they give, and cry, "Hail! sons and daughters of the fire!"

I look again and see another gallery, that of eminent Christians. What strikes me strangely is the mixing in companionship of those who on earth could not agree. There is Albert Barnes, and around him the presbytery who tried him for heterodoxy! Yonder is Lyman Beecher and the church court that denounced him! Stranger than all, there is John Calvin and James Arminius! Who would have thought that they would sit so lovingly together? There is George Whitefield and the ministers who would not let him come into their pulpits because they thought him a fanatic. There are the sweet singers Toplady, Montgomery, Charles Wesley, Isaac Watts and Mrs. Sigourney. If heaven had had no music before they went up, they would have started the singing.

And there the band of missionaries—David Abeel, talking of China redeemed; and John Scudder, of India saved; and David Brainard, of the aborigines evangelized, and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, whose prayers for Burmah took heaven by violence! All these Christians are looking into the arena. Our struggle is nothing to theirs. Do we, in Christ's cause, suffer from the cold? They walked Greenland's icy mountains. Do we suffer from the heat? They sweltered in the tropics. Do we get fatigued? They fainted, with none to care for them but cannibals. Are we persecuted? They were anathematized. And as they look from their gallery and see us falter in the presence of the lions, I seem to hear Isaac Watts addressing us in his old hymn, only a little changed

> Must you be carried to the skies
> On flowery beds of ease,
> While others fought to win the prize
> Or sailed through bloody seas?

Toplady shouts in his old hymn:

> Your harps, ye trembling saints,
> Down from the willows take;
> Loud to the praise of love divine,
> Bid every string awake.

While Charles Wesley, the Methodist, breaks forth in his favorite words, a little varied:

> A charge to keep you have,
> A God to glorify;
> A never dying soul to save,
> And fit it for the sky!

I look again and I see the gallery of our departed. Many of those in the other galleries we have heard of; but these we knew. Oh, how familiar their faces! They sat at our tables, and we walked to the house of God in company. Have they forgotten us? Those fathers and mothers started us on the road of life. Are they careless as to what becomes of us? And those children—do they look on with stolid indifference as to whether we win or lose this battle for eternity? Nay; I see that child running its hand over your brow and saying, "Father, do not fret." "Mother, do not worry."

They remember the day they left us. They remember the agony of the last farewell. Though years in heaven they know our faces. They remember our sorrows. They speak our names. They watch this fight for heaven. Nay, I see them rise up and lean over and wave before us their recognition and encouragement. That gallery is not full. They are keeping places for us. After we have slain the lion they expect the King to call us, saying: "Come up higher!" Between the hot struggles in the arena I wipe the sweat from my brow and stand on tiptoe, reaching up my right hand to clasp theirs in rapturous handshaking, while their voices come ringing down from the gallery, crying: "Be thou faithful unto death, and you shall have a crown!"

But here I pause, overwhelmed with the majesty and joy of the scene! Gallery of the King! Gallery of angels! Gallery of prophets and apostles! Gallery of martyrs! Gallery of saints! Gallery of friends and kindred! Oh, majestic circles of light and love! Throngs! Throngs! Throngs! How shall we stand the gaze of the universe! Myriads of eyes beaming on us! Myriads of hearts beating in sympathy for us! How shall we ever dare to sin again! How shall we ever become discouraged again! How shall we ever feel lonely again!

With God for us, and angels for us, and prophets and apostles for us, and the great souls of the ages for us, and our glorified kindred for us—shall we give up the fight and die? No! Son of God, who didst die to save us. No! ye angels, whose wings are spread forth to shelter us. No! ye prophets and apostles, whose warnings startle us. No! ye loved ones, whose arms are outstretched to receive us. No! we will never surrender!

> Sure I must fight if I would reign—
> Be faithful to my Lord;
> And bear the Cross, endure the pain,
> Supported by Thy Word.
>
> Thy saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquer, though they die;
> They see the triumph from afar
> And seize it with their eye.
>
> When that illustrious day shall rise,
> And all Thine armies shine
> In robes of victory through the skies,
> The glory shall be Thine.

My hearer, shall we die in the arena or rise to join our friends in the gallery? Through Christ we may come off more than conquerors. A soldier dying in the hospital rose up in bed the last moment and cried, "Here! Here!" His attendants put him back on his pillow and asked him why he shouted "Here" "Oh, I heard the roll call of heaven and I was only answering to my name." I wonder whether, after this battle of life is over, our name will be called in the muster role of the pardoned and glorified, and with the joy of heaven breaking upon our souls, we cry, "Here! Here!"

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 11.

Lesson Text. "Philip and the Ethiopian," Acts viii., 26-40—Golden Text; John iii., 36—Commentary.

26. "And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise and go toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert." What an honor to have a special heavenly messenger bring one a message right from God. Compare Math. i., 20; ii., 13, 19; Luke i., 11, 19, 28; Acts xii., 7; xxvii., 23. When we read the Bible we must accept it as a message to our souls as real as if an angel or God Himself spoke to us.

27. "And he arose and went—and behold a man of Ethopia." From preaching to many he had come to speak to one person. Think of Jesus speaking to Nicodemus, and to the woman of Samaria, and count it not a small matter to be sent as the Lord's messenger to one soul. Obedience and faithfulness is our part; God will see the results (Isa. i., 19).

28. "Was returning, and sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the prophet." He came from Egypt to Jerusalem to worship the true God, and on his journey home was reading the book of God. He was an earnest seeker after light and truth and God observed him, for His eyes ran to and fro throughout the whole earth to find just such people (II Chron. xvi., 9). Compare Acts x., 30, 31. Remember that God waits to reveal Himself to all who seek Him with the whole heart (Jer. xxix., 13).

29. "Then the Spirit said unto Philip, Go near and join thyself unto this chariot." As to the Spirit speaking to the apostles and others, see Acts x., 19; xi., 12; xii., 2; xvi., 6-7, and consider the promises of Jesus in John xiv., 26; xv., 26; xvi., 13. It is possible for us even now to hear the voice of the Spirit and be guided by Him.

30. "And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him read the prophet Esaias and said, Understandest thou what thou readest?" See what pains God will take to cause one to understand His word when He sees that desire in our hearts. Consider how Jesus opened the Scriptures to the two men with whom He walked, and how afterward in the midst of the eleven "He opened their understanding that they might understand the Scriptures" (Luke xxiv., 32, 45).

31. "And he said, how can I expect some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him." The ennuch was a greater man riding in his chariot; Philip probably had the appearance of a way worn traveler; yet see his cordial reception. Many messages are unspoken and letters unwritten that the spirit has whispered because we have feared rebuke. We must obey and not be afraid (Mark v., 36).

32. "He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like a lamp dumb before his shearer, so opened. He not His mouth." This was the Scripture which he read (Isa. liii., 7), and refers to the suffering of Jesus when led bound to the high priest and to Pilate and to be crucified. There are similar words in Jer. xi., 19, for Jeremiah was a type of Jesus, and suffered all but death for His sake. There is a time to be silent even when suffering (Ps. xxxviii., 13, 14).

33. "In His humiliation His judgment was taken away; and who shall declare His generation? His life is taken from the earth." There was no justice done to Him, the Jews could prove nothing against Him, for none of the witnesses agreed; and Pilate, though testifying three times that he found no fault in Him, yet scourged Him and delivered Him to be crucified.

34. "I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this—of himself, or some other man?" This was the eunuch's question to Philip, and one very much to the point. In reading II Sam. vii., 12, 13; Ps. viii., 4; xvi., 10, 11; xxii., 8, 18; Isa. ix., 7, and hosts of other passages, does the question ever arise in your mind, "Of whom speaketh the prophet this?" Do you care to understand Scripture, or do you read it as a religious duty?

35. "Then Philip opened his mouth and began at the same Scripture, and preached unto him Jesus." Philip did not waste time on the style of the prophet, nor on the possibility of another Isaiah being the author of this Scripture, neither did he drop a hint that a prophet could not see 700 years into the future, but from this and other Scriptures he made plain the truth concerning Jesus. That is what the Scriptures are for and that is the preacher's business (Luke xxiv., 27, 44; John v., 39, 46).

36. "See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?" Thus spake the eunuch to Philip as they went on their way. The entrance of the word of God had enlightened him (Ps. cxix., 130), and having received Jesus as revealed in the Scriptures, he was ready to confess it in baptism. He was probably attended by many servants, and in their presence he was ready to confess that he had received Jesus of Nazareth as his Saviour.

37. "And Philip said, if thou believest with all thine heart thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God." Compare the confessions of Peter and Martha in Math. xvi., 16; John xi., 27, and observe the root of such confession in I Cor. xii., 13; John iv., 15. Remember also that to believe is to receive, and that "with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation" (John i., 12; Rom. x., 10)

38. "And he commanded the chariot to stand still, and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch, and he baptized him." Thus the eunuch fully obeyed (Mark xvi., 16), and Philip obeyed (Math. xxviii., 19), and there was joy in heaven over a sinner repenting (Luke xv., 7, 10). From beginning to end it was the work of the Spirit of God, but the Spirit is graciously pleased to work through human instrumentality. He will use any one who is fully yielded to Him.

39. "And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more; and he went on his way rejoicing." The messenger had delivered his message, had done his work and was gone. No thanks, no reward, no praises from man, but the approval of God, and suddenly and supernaturally transferred to other opportunities for labor. Some day as suddenly we may be caught to meet Jesus in the air. How glorious if we shall be found abiding in Him (I John ii., 28).

40. "But Philip was found at Azotus; and passing through he preached in all the cities, till he came to Cæsarea." There we find him years afterward, with his four daughters who did prophecy, entertaining Paul and his companions many days (Acts xxi., 8-10). If the eunuch saw him no more on earth, he has met him long since in the glory. Will souls you have saved meet you there?—Lesson Helper.

PORT GATES CLOSED.

Twenty Days' Quarantine Ordered by President Harrison.

A Circular Which Practically Suspends All Immigration.

President Harrison practically suspended foreign immigration by issuing an order that all steamships from foreign ports bringing immigrants be subjected to a quarantine of twenty days at the port of arrival before landing passengers.

This order applied to all steamships leaving foreign ports on and after September 1, and was enforced against all steamships then on the sea bound hither, at the discretion of health officers.

On the announcement of the President's order the Inman line, the leading American transatlantic steamship company, immediately cabled to all its European agents directing them to suspend all immigrant business.

As about 50,000 European immigrants are brought hither a month the order will have immediate and far reaching effect.

The agents estimate that the loss to the steamship companies will be not less than $2,000,000 a month.

President Harrison arrived at the White House from his vacation at Loon Lake and his visit to Whitelaw Reid in New York about half-past 8 o'clock, and immediately called a conference of Government officials to consider the cholera situation.

After an hour's deliberation it was decided not to issue a proclamation suspending immigration, but instead to issue the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.
WASHINGTON, September 1, 1892.

To Collector of Customs, Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Foreign Steamship Companies, State and Local Boards of Health:

It having been officially declared that cholera is prevailing in various portions of Russia, Germany and France, and at certain ports in Great Britain, as well as Asia, and it having been made to appear that immigrants in large numbers are coming into the United States from the infected districts aforesaid, and that they and their personal effects are liable to introduce cholera into the United States, and that vessels conveying them are thereby a direct menace to the public health, and it having been further shown that under the laws of the several States quarantine detentions may be imposed upon these vessels a sufficient length of time to insure against the introduction of contagious diseases, it is hereby ordered that no vessel from any foreign port carrying immigrants shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty days (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State, or the regulations made thereunder) and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the State authorities.

This circular to take immediate effect, except in cases of vessels afloat at this date, which will be made the subject of special consideration upon due application to the Department. WALTER WYMAN, Supervising Surgeon-General, United States Marine Hospital Service.

CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary of the Treasury.
Approved: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

This circular was accompanied by legal opinion as to the power of the President from Attorney-General Miller, the essence of which is in the following latter half:

By the law of 1878 it is provided, among other things:

First—That no vessel coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious disease exists, or conveying any person or persons, merchandise or animals, affected with any contagious disease, shall come into the United States except in the manner and subject to the regulations in that act authorized.

Second—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and shall frame all needed rules and regulations for that purpose. These rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the President; but such rules and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of any State or municipal authorities now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted.

The policy of Congress has apparently been to mainly leave this branch of the public service with the States, and most of the seaboard States have statutes more or less elaborate on the subject.

The State statutes and regulations, however, may be supplemented by the National Executive. My conclusion, therefore, is that the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service and the Secretary of the Treasury, with your approval, have authority to make needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the State laws and regulations for the quarantining of ships coming into our harbors, with a view to the protection of the health and lives of our people. Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General.

The Postoffice Department also decided on a rigid inspection of all foreign mails from infected countries. The step was considered necessary by reason of the large commercial correspondence constantly going on between the United States and those countries, and by which cholera germs could be communicated. Mail matter of this description is to be thoroughly fumigated before being delivered for distribution, and the utmost pains taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the United States through the mails.

The chief of the Foreign Mail Bureau has the matter in charge, and his instructions to postoffice officials on the subject are most comprehensive.

Additional means of security have been ordered for use at the National Quarantine stations at the Delaware Breakwater and Cape Charles, Va. The revenue cutter Winona was ordered to the former and the revenue steamer Crawford to the latter place.

Both boats are well equipped for the work in hand, and Marine Hospital officials say that their presence at the two stations named will be fruitful of good results should infected ships put in there.

The revenue steamer Ewing is also at the Cape Charles station fitted up for use as a floating hospital, and this makes the outfit at that station complete in every particular.

REPORTS from the California vineyards seem to show that the grape business is being overdone there. They are producing more wine than can readily be disposed of, and the result is a glut in the market and a tumble in prices.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

MISS SICKELS has returned from Washington with a very encouraging report as to progress in the Indian exhibit.

IT is proposed that one of Montana's contributions to the Exposition, to be made by women of the State, shall be a fountain made of natural ore.

THE Chicago Schuetzen-Verein has issued an invitation to the sharpshooters of the world to participate in a great international sharpshooter's contest in Chicago in connection with the Exposition next year.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia, will bring his big steer, the largest in the world, to the Columbian Exposition. The steer was sired by a pure bred Holstein, and its dam is a pure bred Durham cow. The animal is six years old and weighs 3800 pounds.

MR. ESTEBAN CARIDE, the manager of the Museum of Natural History in Buenos Ayres, proposes to send to the World's Columbian Exposition a Corrientes alligator, a Pampa Central eagle, the famous white bird "pajaro blanco," or Mirascal of the South, a blind "piche" (a very rare specimen of the armadillo), and a "mataco."

CALIFORNIA is to be honored by having a section of one of her famous big trees made a prominent feature in the Government building at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The section of tree will be twenty-three feet in diameter and thirty feet long. This will be divided into three parts and these will be placed in their natural position, one above the other and so arranged as to form something like a two-story house.

EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER JOHN H. THIRY of Long Island City, N. Y., is preparing a display of his penny school banking system for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1885 Mr. Thiry, who is a Frenchman, first introduced the system in the public schools of Long Island City. Since then it has been taken up in 300 other schools in various parts of the country. According to Mr. Thiry's statistics, more than 28,000 scholars during the past seven years have deposited and saved pennies amounting to $140,000.

A HUGE octopus or devilfish has been captured outside the Golden Gate, Cal., by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tenacle, and has eight arms, and as is usual with the fish, there are over 800 suckers on the arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack, and is soft and flabby; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes about an inch in diameter, and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country, and will be preserved and sent to Chicago for exhibition at the Exposition.

AN interesting exhibit is to come from the Black Hills, S. D., which will display, in novel form, the minerals found in the Hills. This exhibit, when arranged, will be in the form of a two story and a half cottage, with towers and gables. The foundation will be made of pure white limestone headed with a layer of Buffalo Gap "calico" stone. The first story will be veneered with pink quartz. Above that the handsomest rocks obtainable will be used—copper, mica, schist, needle, spar, garnet, etc. The lower part of the tower will be made of rubies and the upper part with some sparkling substance. The windows and shingles are to be of mica, and the steps of marble.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A FEW compositors use both hands.

A BOSTON girl runs a printing office.

ENGLISH mines employ 6112 persons.

ENGLAND has had 270 strikes in ten months.

THE 23,000 newspapers in this country employ 100,000 men.

LABOR in Chicago is better organized than it ever was before.

WYOMING, Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska and Indiana have eight-hour laws.

AN adult laboring man uses up about five ounces of his muscle every day.

THE German Miners' Federation has at present 232 local branches in Germany.

IN SAXONY about seventy per cent of the workingmen earn less than $150 per year.

THE job printers at Duluth and Superior, Minn., have formed an eight-hour league.

THE London Building Trades Council is composed of delegates representing 16,500 members.

THE street railroad employes of Philadelphia are about to revive their lapsed K. of L. assemblies.

IN St. Paul, Minn., no distinction is made in wages of male and female teachers in the public schools.

THE percentage system for the payment of union dues is being discussed by the labor organizations of Boston.

IN some of the brickyards at Springwells, Mich., scores of women, it is said, dig in the pits and carry the molds.

SIXTY tin works are now closed in Wales and 10,000 hands are idle. Many have sailed to find employment in America.

THE secret work of the Knights of Labor has been translated into the German, Italian, Swedish and Polish languages.

THE report of the New York Bureau of Labor shows an increase of over $6,000,000 paid in wages and $31,000,000 in value of production during 1891.

THE congress of the workingmen's socialistic revolution party adopted a resolution in Paris, France, to send to American miners an address of sympathy.

SIMON WING, a Boston tailor, for President, and Charles Matchett, a Williamsburg (N. Y.) carpenter, for Vice-President, head the Socialist Labor National ticket.

AT Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, alone, 1200 men and women are employed in the lobster industry. Five millions is the annual catch, which represents $180,000 in value.

GREAT BRITAIN has 1515 co-operative labor societies, with 1,055,986 members, $55,999,670 of share capital, $2,929,705 of reserve fund and an annual business of $201,127,030.

MAYOR C. G. MCMILLEN, of Dayton, Ohio, issued a proclamation urgently appealing to the population of that city to cease all kinds of labor and business on Labor Day.

A MILE IN 2.05 1-4.

The Peerless Nancy Hanks Lowers Sunol's Record Three Seconds.

The great little champion of the trotting turf, the peerless Nancy Hanks, has added new honors to the fullness of her fame. On the kite shaped track at Independence, Iowa, piloted by that prince of drivers, Budd Doble, she trotted from wire to wire without a break or falter in the sensational time of 2.05¼.

This crowns her triumphs and makes her indisputably the greatest race mare that ever was harnessed. Within a month she has achieved a dual championship. At Washington Park, Chicago, over a regulation track she trotted a mile in 2.07¼, not only lowering the record so long held by Maud S., but beating even the time made by Sunol on the Stockton kite.

Calvin.

The following was received too late for last week's issue:

CAMP-MEETING NOTES.

No. of tents, 20.

The following are the names of the persons tenting:

Peter Rickabaugh, Todd.
A. J. Henderson, Cassville.
Dr. A. J. Hamilton, "
Isaiah Bumgardner, "
Geo. W. Wilson, "
Isaiah S. Oakman, "
Mrs. Margaret Roland, Huntingdon.
" Susan Fleck, "
Jerome Nophsker, "
Jos. King, "
Harrison Fleck, "
Mrs. Hiram Baum, Mt. Union, Pa.
Jas. H. Harbaugh, Calvin.
J. C. Shaffer, "
J. D. Shore, "
Miles M. Saylor, "
Jos. Melcher, "
D. Roland, "
A. Roland, "
Peter Bowman, "

Ministers present: T. P. Orner, Altoona; G. W. Eminhizer, Bellefonte, Pa.; A. W. Maxwell, Huntingdon, C. C. Miller, Wallace Run, Pa.; John Craig, Julian; O. T. Stewart, Shade Gap; B. J. Hummel, Orbisonia. Other preachers in attendance: Chas. Reitzel, of the Church of God, Todd, Pa; Furman Adams, Cassville, and J. M. Gillam, Centreville, Pa.

Assistant policeman D. Kyper, of Huntingdon, is looking after the roughs and keeping all ill-behaved persons quiet. The best of order prevailed on Sunday although the crowd was large.

Isaiah Bumgardner was taken ill on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Heaton was called to see him and he is better now.

We saw two young men come on the camp ground late Sunday afternoon that were so drunk that one of them in attempting to get out of his buggy fell therefrom. Shame, boys; you have been better taught by a Christian father and a pious mother. Do have the manliness to say this shall be the last time.

Nights are cool.

Farmers are getting seedy.

Two more weddings are booked. It would not do to say how soon.

Chas David has purchased Frank Miller's team and is now prepared to do all kinds of hauling.

Mrs. Elva Baker is visiting at her father's home.

B. F. Ripple, of Orbisonia, passed through our valley one day last week and was very much pleased with his trip. He complimented us on our fine farms and pleasant homes. He was looking up fire insurance.

Bruce Greenland, of Lloydsville, Pa., is spending a few days' vacation at his parental home.

John G. Coder, of Harrisburg, is a visitor to our town.

Amos L. Smith almost paralyzed this community on last Tuesday evening, but after a few hours the young and some older ones fully recovered so that they were able to take up the line of march to his residence and then treated Mr. and Mrs. Smith to the best music that could be produced by the "city band." All, we understand, were made welcome.

Our visitors are too numerous to mention them all. Some of them are: Samuel Saylor and wife, of Williamsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Geo. Saylor, of the same place; Miss Emma Smith, of Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eade, of Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Free, of Burnt Cabins, Pa.

New Factory.

BROCKTON, MASS., September 6.—The large factory just completed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., for the exclusive manufacture of the famous W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, was occupied by the entire force for the first time to-day. The occasion was observed as a holiday by the residents of this section of the city, and many showed their appreciation of Brockton's growing industry by numerous and handsome decorations and fireworks. The factory is the largest in the country devoted to the exclusive manufacture of a special shoe, and its capacity will be taxed to the utmost by the increasing demand for this favorite shoe.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Sept. 7.

Population, 429.
Last consecutive number, 988.
The hospital is still awaiting patients.
The visitors this week number 35.
Superintendent's court was in session yesterday.

The carpenters are still delayed in their work by a lack of lumber.

Inmate No. 542 was returned to the reformatory from parole on Monday.

Steward Lang on Tuesday received fifteen hogs for reformatory use.

The steam heat was turned on for the first time this season yesterday morning.

The sky light is being placed on the new cell building between wards A and C.

Tomatoes in large quantities are being received daily and put away for winter use.

The day carpenters are busily engaged in making frames for the new cell house.

The band now occupies the third floor of ward B school building as a band room.

No. 507 donned the grey of the first grade on Tuesday, he having returned from parole.

Monday, Labor day, will be observed in this institution, and no work will be done in the shops.

The machinists are refitting the machinery of the carpenter shop and have the planer nearly completed.

The brickyard gang are emptying the kiln of brick recently burned and report it a very good lot of brick.

Dr. Myers, of Huntingdon, assisted Dr. Miller in caring for the health of our inmates a couple days this week.

Mr. Buller reports that the shirt factory has shipped 160 dozen shirts and have received 155 dozen this week.

All the floors in the cells of the new cell building are now down and the passage way around them is half floored.

The work of making the iron fitttings for the new cell house and cell building is still in progress in the machine shop.

The walls of the old repair shop building are nearly all razed to the ground and the debris is being rapidly cleared away.

The canning department reports thirteen barrels of pickles and 212 gallons of tomatoes already put away for winter consumption.

About three-fourths of the foundation for the block of cells in the new cell house is completed and about one-half ot the outer wall foundation is also completed.

The steam pipe leading from the boiler house to the green house, brickyards and hospital building, has been removed from underground and is being placed overhead.

Judge McClure, of Mifflin county, sentenced the first boy from that county to the reformatory at the August session of the court, and he was received here on Monday.

Andrew White, while in one of the fields connected with the reformatory farm, captured a land turtle on whose shell was engraved the name of Peter Hoffman, and the date 1843, thus making it at least 49 years old.

The sessions of the schools will begin on Tuesday with the classes taught as follows: A classes, M. S. Smith; B classes, W. F. Kyle; C classes, Mr. White; D classes, Mr. Nale; E classes, Mr. Mason, and F. classes, Mr. Johnson.

There are three full-fledged cotton plants in the reformatory greenhouse with the bud, flower, small pod, and with the pod almost ready to burst. For anyone who has never seen it growing it is quite a sight. The plants are the property of Manager Alex. Port.

During the month of August Mr. Hummel furnished, from the island, the following supplies for kitchen use: 211 bushels potatoes, 42,734 cucumbers, 25 bushels string beans, 135 bushels tomatoes, 6 bushels onions, 440 heads of cabbage, 500 beets, 2,319 squashes, and 66 dozen ears of corn.

Inmate No. 329 while at work at the dam near the mouth of the sewers on Monday was severely cut on the head by a stone in the bottom of the river. For some purpose or other he had dived to the bottom and the water not being sufficiently deep it resulted as above. The cut was about 1½ inches long and required several stitches to close it up.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

20
Per Cent.
Reduction
—ON ALL—
OXFORD
TIES
For the Next 10 Days.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Geo. W. Yocum,
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,
Sept. 6, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.
FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL
COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA,
THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Millinery
and
Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually benig replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

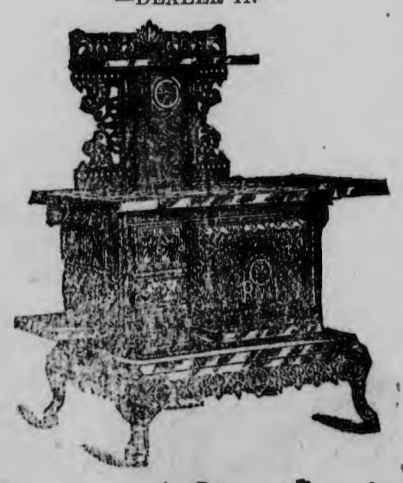
Best Shell
and Tub
Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,
—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,
PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,
Your Patronage Solicited
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stock of

T RAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. A. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:30 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56		9 56	12 56	
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps
ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,
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